The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 3

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT M. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B & B

60,000 yards

of Dress Goods a great many for one purchase—that's what we bought last week—all at one whack. Sixty thousand yards American Dress Goods and Suiting—took such a large lot because they are good goods, and we got them 'way below the market.

Selling on the same basis—to make such a distribution as has never been known.

45 and 50 cent all wool Suitings 39 inches wide—neat mixtures—**25c yd.**

35 cent all wool mixed Suitings 36 inches wide, **20c yd.**

32 inch all wool mixed 25c Suitings, 12½ and 15c.

For skirts to wear with shirt waists, girls' suits, and for nice everyday wear, these woolens for the money never had an equal—all who get samples will find it so—to their profit.

50 cent Reversible Covert Suitings—40 inches wide—35c yd—tan, neat green and blue-grey mixtures.

Want every reader to know about and investigate this store's stock of new spring Dress Goods—it's superb—whether you judge by variety, or choiceness, or both.

See what dressy Novelties at 50c, 75c, $1.00.

If saving money in other lines—silks, wash goods, suits, skirts, coats, shirt waists and other Dry Goods—is important—as well as getting choice from the choicest—see what this store can do—write us an idea of your preference—before you buy.

Send for the new pictures book of Lace Curtains.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

1849—1899.

Spring Silks.

Silks with style, silks with quality and finish—silks of the same good points that have given us the silk prestige for years past.

160 pieces Imported Fancy Raye Silks, colors of rose, light blue, pink, heliotrope, purple, porcelain and jasper, at 45c a yard.

Your attention is especially invited to our lines of 24-inch Printed Foulard silks and 21-inch Printed India Silks, handsome and superb qualities at 65c a yard.

Ask us for samples of any kind of silks you wish, and we would like you especially to ask for samples of **SATIN CYRANO and SATIN LUXOR**, in colors strictly Parisian, both entirely new and exclusive with us.

New Homespun Suitings.

Homespuns are going to be all the rage the coming spring, and we are showing everything in that material worth showing. An exceptional offering is the line of 56-inch wide Homespuns at 75c a yard. Also showing eight-color mixtures in English Homespuns at $1.50 a yard.

New Jackets and Capes.

New Golf Capes are in, in bright plaids and plain cloths with plaid backs at $5 00, $7.50 up. Also showing new Tan Covert Jackets, lined throughout with self-colored satin; new short length at $7.50, $10.00, $12 50 up. Black Cheviots at $10.00—nobby, stylish and jaunty garments.

Ask for samples—that's the way to prove what we say, and with wraps, we will send them C. O. D, with the privilege of examining before paying for them.

PITTSBURG, PA.

THOUSANDS OF REQUESTS

For Free Bottles

Are received by the manufacturers of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and upon strict investigation it has been found that no less than 91 per cent of those receiving trial bottles have been so helped by the Remedy sent, that they have bought large sized bottles at their druggists.

There is no doubt that Favorite Remedy is the very best medicine known for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. The manufacturers are prepared to send free trial bottles postpaid to all those who will write, giving their full name and postoffice address to the Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Roudout, N. Y., and mention THE INDEPENDENT.

Put some of your urine in a glass tumbler, if in 24 hours it has a sediment, or a milky, cloudy condition, if it is pale or discolored, ropy or stringy, you need a good medicine, and Favorite Remedy is the best one you can take. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate especially at night, scalding burning pain in passing water, staining of your linen by the urine and inability to hold it. Also the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whiskey or beer.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold at all drug stores at $1 a bottle or six bottles for $5.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	71
Hay, per ton	6 00 to 7 00
Straw, per ton	4 50
Corn	35–37
Oats	25–27
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	45
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	35
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	60
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	18
Eggs	10
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	05
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

PITTSBURG, March 14.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 68@69c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41½@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½@39c; high mixed shelled, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 35@35½c; No. 2 white, 34½@35c extra No. 2 white, 34@34½c; light mixed, 33@33½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.75@10.00. No. 2, $8.50@9 00; No. 1 clover mixed, $8.50@9.00, wagon hay, $9.50@1 .00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70@75c per pair; small, 55@60c; ducks, 50@65c per pair; turkeys, 8@10c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 11@12c per pound; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@14c; geese, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¼@24c; extra creamery, 22@23c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 19@20c; country roll, 16@17c; low grade and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 12¾@13c; three-quarters, 10½@11c; New York state, full cream, 12½@13c; Ohio, Swiss, 11@11½c; Wisconsin, 14@14½c; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 13@14c; southern, fresh, 12@13c, goose eggs, 60@75c; duck eggs, 22@25c.

PITTSBURG, March 14.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday fair; 55 cars on sale Supply today light; market steady. We quote prices: Extra, $5.40@5.65; prime, $5.25@5.40; good, $4.90@5.20; tidy, $4.60@4.85, fair, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@3.90; heifers, $3.25@4.50; oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.25; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $40 00@50.00; fair, $25 00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@20.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were fair, about 30 loads on sale, market steady. Supply today very light with a good demand from local buyers: prices were 5c higher on medium weights; other grades steady. We quote: Best mediums, $4.05@4.10; best heavy hogs, $3.95@4.00; heavy Yorkers, $3.95@4.00; light Yorkers, 3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.70@3.85; roughs, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply on Monday was light, only 6 loads on sale; market firm on sheep; 10c higher on lambs. Receipts today light; market steady on sheep; slow on lambs. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.65@4.75; good wethers, $4.50@4.60; fair mixed, $3.80@4.25; common, $2.50@3 50; choice lambs, $5.50@5.60; common to good, $4.25@5.40; veal calves, $7.00@7.60; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, March 14.

HOGS—Market active and strong at $3.25@3.90.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.70@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at $3.25@4.25. Lambs—Market strong at $4.00@5.60.

NEW YORK, March 14.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 82¼c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 42@44c f. o. b. afloat, new and old.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35c; mixed western, 32½@34c; track, white, 35½@36½c.

CATTLE—No trading; feeling was steady. Cables weak.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs steady; quality considered all sold. Fair to prime sheep, $4.00@4.62½c; good to prime lambs, $5.65@5.80; clipped do, $4.85.

HOGS—Market barely steady at $4.00@4.25; two cars Michigan pigs sold at $4.20.

PATEROS WAS BURNED.

Washington Volunteers Took and Destroyed the Town.

THE FILIPINOS BURNED PASIG.

Enemy Found In Strong Force Near Pateros and Were Driven Back After Severe Fighting—Americans Had Two Killed and Some Wounded.

MANILA, March 15.—(12:40 p. m.)—General Wheaton's brigade continues the work of clearing out the rebels around Pasig.

The Washington volunteers have captured and burned Pateros, meeting with a sharp fire from the enemy while crossing the river.

Today's fighting was like that of the past week, the insurgents occasionally making a stand, but eventually fleeing. Their loss is supposed to have been small, as the Americans were unable to see the enemy in the thickets.

The progress of the American advance is slow.

MANILA, March 15.—(8 a. m.)—Late yesterday General Wheaton's column encountered the enemy in such forces

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHEATON.

between Pateros and Taguig as to necessitate a change in the original plans. The cavalry attacked a rebel stronghold in the jungle, driving the enemy into Pateros. The Americans had one man killed and three wounded.

Scott's battery shelled the city and woods effectively.

Later the enemy crossed the river from Pasig. Two companies of the Second Oregon infantry cleared the right bank, after a sharp engagement, and then retired, with three wounded. In the meantime the Washington volunteers closed in, driving small bodies of the rebels back upon Pateros. One man was killed. During the night the enemy burned the town of Pasig.

MANILA, March 15.—Brigadier General Wheaton's column advanced beyond Pasig to the shore of Laguna de Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed, the American cordon stretching over a mile from the river to the lake.

The rebels are in force at Patros and Taguig.

Two of Monday's wounded, Private Stewart of Company B, Twentieth regiment and Private Munson of Company K, Twenty-second regiment, are dead.

MANILA, March 15, 11:15 a. m.—Branlis Zorita and Jose Ruiz, the Spanish officers who were recently tried by a military commission for the embezzlement of $10,542 Mexican funds devoted to the maintenance of prisoners, and who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 gold and to undergo three years' imprisonment at hard labor, had the term of imprisonment commuted to six months, in view of previous confinement and certain circumstances justifying clemency. Carlos Aymerich, who was charged with them, was acquitted and released on the ground that he established an alibi.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following cable from General Otis reached the war department:

"MANILA, March 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Until yesterday field operations here since capturing Caloocan of minor nature, consisting of driving back small bands insurgents, with considerable loss to latter. Yesterday General Wheaton with Twentieth, Twenty-second infantry, the Oregon and Washington troops, section sixth artillery and squadron Fourth cavalry attacked large force of enemy, drove them back and took line of Pasig river, which he now holds. Two improvised gunboats in lake have captured considerable property. Insurgent loss heavy; our own killed and wounded slight, aggregating 35, mostly slightly wounded. Insurgents made no determined stand.

(Signed) "OTIS."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The attention of the officials at the war department having been called to the report from Manila that General Otis had refused to allow the retiring Spanish troops to carry arms to the Carolines, it was learned that this refusal was in strict pursuance of the terms of the protocol, which govern in the absence of the ratification of the peace treaty.

The officials here were a little puzzled to account for this desire on the part of Spain to garrison and fortify the Carolines, for it had been assumed that the negotiations between Spain and Germany looking toward a sale of the group to Germany would be consummated.

It was suggested with some plausibility that Germany had required Spain in case of a sale to turn over the group in such condition as will not require an effort on Germany's part to suppress an insurrection, such as the United States authorities faced in the Philippines.

General Otis, in forbidding further negotiations between the Spanish at Manila and the insurgents, touching the surrender of the Spanish prisoners held by the latter, acted upon his own authority. The government has not sent him any instructions upon this point, but it will unquestionably support him to the extreme in any action of that kind he may take.

THE PRESIDENT PALE.

More Thin Than When at Thomasville Before.

CITIZENS NOTICED THE CHANGE.

Many Houses In the Town Decorated In Honor of the Presidential Party. School Children Called and Presented Violets—Entertained by Mrs. McKinley.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 15.—The presidential party was met at the station by Mel Hanna, brother of the senator; Mayor Hopkins and a number of prominent citizens. The distinguished visitors were immediately driven to Senator Hanna's house on Dawson street. By special request, there was no demonstration.

The mayor had issued a proclamation inviting everybody to decorate their buildings in honor of the chief executive and the invitation was liberally complied with. On the porticos of the houses in the streets through which the presidential party passed were ladies and gentlemen who saluted the president and cheered as he passed. The president bowed and smiled as he raised his hat. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered.

In the afternoon school children called upon the President and Mrs. McKinley and presented them with a large tray of violets, having the word "welcome," in white in the midst of the purple pillow, bordered with green. Mrs. McKinley entertained the children. They were the only callers during the day, notice having been given that the president is here for rest.

Residents of the place who met the president four years ago note that he is paler and thinner now than then. The presidential party consists of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice Ptesident and Mrs. Hobart and Master Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna and Miss Phelps, Dr. J. N. Rixey and Mr. George Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president.

BODIES OF THE DEAD.

General Corbin Will Order Soldiers' Remains Sent Where Relatives Wish and Wants Information.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — General Corbin has been making arrangements for the return of the dead soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. Many applications have already been received asking that the remains be sent to the former homes of the soldiers and all these requests will be complied with. The department desires to know in each instance where the friends of the dead soldier desire his remains to be sent. The name of soldier and the address to which it is to be sent are cabled to the commanding officers in Cuba or Porto Rico, as soon as received, and the casket is marked accordingly. As soon as the Roumania arrives in New York, which, however, is not expected for a month, each casket will be forwarded immediately to the place designated without difficulty or confusion.

CANTEEN ABOLISHED.

General Alger Issued an Order Calling Attention to Army Law Provision.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Alger issued an order quoting the paragraph in the army law abolishing the canteen and prohibiting the sale of liquor on army reservations. It is stated the provision of the law is published for the information of all concerned.

CONFESSED TO WIFE-MURDER.

Becker Said He Burned Most of the Remains In a Stove.

CHICAGO, March 15.—August A. Becker, the sausage maker, who has been under arrest for four weeks, on a charge of murdering his wife, made a full confession. He said that he cut his wife to pieces and burned the remains in a stove. Later he buried some of the bones in the prairie.

He said he killed his wife with a hatchet, while quarreling with her.

ACCUSED TO BE HEARD.

Hearings to Be Resumed In the Bribery Investigation Tonight.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The McCarrell bill bribery investigating committee will meet this evening in the house chamber. Among the witnesses to be called are Michael I. Costello, ex-Representative Moyles of Luzerne, Representative Spatz of Berks, ex-Senator Coyle of Philadelphia, Representative Hersh of Montgomery, Representative S. S. Smith of Cameron and Editors Littell and O'Toole of the Scranton Scrantonian.

People's Party Convention.

ERIE, Pa., March 15.—By order of T. P. Ryuder, chairman of the state committee, the state convention of the People's party of Pennsylvania will be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 31, to nominate candidates for state treasurer, justice of the supreme court, judge of the superior court and for such other business as may properly come before it.

Bridge Carried Away by Ice.

OMAHA, March 15.—The Missouri Pacific bridge over the Platte river south of this city was carried away by the ice. Trains are brought in over the Burlington route.

MRS. KEIFER BURIED

Services Held at Springfield This Morning.

GENERAL ARRIVED TOO LATE.

Received News of His Wife's Death While on a Train Enroute Home—He and His Son Had Hastened From Cuba. Court Adjourned Out of Respect.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 15.—Major General J. Warren Keifer, who hastened from Cuba, with his son, Captain H. Keifer, hoping to reach the bedside of his dying wife, did not arrive till midnight Monday. He received the news of the death of Mrs. Kiefer while on the train. The common pleas court adjourned out of respect to General Kiefer. The funeral services were held today at 10 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Thompson and Dr. Fullerton.

ROCKEFELLER TO TESTIFY.

Standard Served Notice on Monnett That He Would Be Examined.

COLUMBUS, March 15.—The taking of testimony in the case of the state vs. the Buckeye Pipe Line company, as a constituent part of the Standard Oil company, was continued before Notary Pugh. Testimony relating the business methods of the Standard Oil company was given.

In the contempt case the Standard Oil company served notice on the attorney general that the evidence of John D. Rockefeller would be taken in New York before Master Commissioner Brinsmade on May 17. Other witnesses may also be examined there.

Attorney General Monnett also served notice that testimony would be taken in New York in the Buckeye Pipe line case on March 18.

Pennsylvania May Be After It.

CANAL DOVER, March 15.—The recent inspection of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad has given rise to a story that the Pennsylvania company is likely to absorb the property and that it was with that purpose in view that the trip was made. The disintegration of the Brice system might upset the traffic arrangement which give the Pennsylvania road a Cleveland-Cincinnati line and it is to prevent this possibility that the Pennsylvania people are said to be considering the purchase of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus property. The story finds considerable credence.

Mrs. Raymond's Defense.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Mrs. Edna Raymond, who is on trial for shooting Mrs. John A. Hanna, at the Ellington apartment house some time since, was on the stand. She testified that she was the common law wife of Hanna. When Hanna married his present wife, Mrs. Raymond said she learned of it through the newspapers. She said she went to the Ellington to get a diamond ring belonging to her and which Hanna had given his wife. Mrs. Hanna tried to put her out of the rooms and in the scuffle that ensued the revolver was discharged.

Tinplate Workers Wages Increased.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—At the Crescent Tinplate mill in this city, which is controlled by the tinplate trust, a notice has been posted to the effect that the wages of the employes of the plant have been increased, the advance ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. The lowest paid workmen received the maximum increase. The advance is to take effect from March 1. Three hundred men are benefited.

Fixed the Amalgamated Scale.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 15.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association came here and met Secretary Natt of the Manufacturers' association and Messrs. Jenkins and Fate, the latter two representing the men, for the purpose of arranging the scale for the ensuing 60 days. The March and April scale was fixed at the 54 rate that has obtained so long.

Barnes Given a Divorce.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—The closing act in the Barnes-Magowan affair occurred here, when John A. Barnes was granted a divorce from Mrs. Frank Magowan by Judge Logue. Judge Logue in granting Barnes a divorce gave him the custody of the child. Edith, which Mrs. Barnes-Magowan kidnaped sometime ago, and still retains possession of her.

CHINN DECLARED A NUISANCE.

Grand Jury at Lexington, Ky., Returned a Verdict Against the Bad Man.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—As a result of the assault made by Colonel Jack Chinn upon Hon. C. J. Bronston in the Phoenix hotel last Wednesday the grand jury returned an indictment against Chinn for common nuisance "by using insulting, abusive, indecent and riotous language for the purpose of provoking an assault." The indictment was very unusual.

Chinn is known all over the country as a politician and race horse starter. He is a fine pistol shot and considered thoroughly fearless. He went to Nevada last winter to assist in the re-election of Senator Stewart. He led the Blackburn senatorial fights in 1896.

Gone Back to Work.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—The plant of the Schoen Pressed Steel company, Woods Run, Allegheny City, is once again in full operation. All of the strikers have returned to work, except some few that were not desired by the firm. The works are running in every department, and during yesterday and last night the full complement of 3,100 men had been at work.

Dr. Dunlap Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—Dr. John McDougall Dunlap died at his home in this city, aged 70 years. He was widely known as a nose and throat specialist.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Kasson Notified Germany, England and France He Was Ready to Resume Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Negotiations for reciprocity treaties with Germany and France have been resumed, and there is still a prospect that a treaty may be negotiated with Great Britain covering the British West Indies. These several treaty negotiations were interrupted some months ago by the service Mr. Kasson, our reciprocity commissioner, was obliged to give to the Canadian commission. As this work is closed Mr. Kasson is free to resume the negotiations with the other countries, and he has written to inform them that he is at liberty to proceed.

The negotiations with Peru did not prove successful, as that country was not willing to grant a reduction on the articles which this government considered should be covered. These are practically all the negotiations, although there has been the initiative in other quarters.

GOMEZ IS LOYAL.

Recognized Only One Power In Cuba, That of the United States.

HAVANA, March 15.—General Gomez said he recognized only one power in the island—that of the United States. All that the Cubans can do, he declared, was by permission of the American authorities and, therefore, the military assembly can only talk. In his opinion, the assembly was acting as it does because it wants to get more money out of the United States. In this connection, he points out that the assembly first proposed to ask $50,000,000. As for himself, he avers that he was not a beggar.

The United States government offered the $3,000,000 and he has never asked an increase in the gift. Indeed, he says, to ask more would be undignified and improper. To all callers, General Gomez speaks lightly of the assembly.

TO AID FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Meeting of Prominent Presbyterians In New York—Appeal to Churches For Money.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A conference for the purpose of furthering the cause of foreign missions, called by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, was held at the Presbyterian building. Those invited were the chairmen of the Presbyterian and synodical permanent committees on foreign missions of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Rev. Henry S. Buller of Lairstown, N. J., presided.

It was resolved to send to every preacher of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States an appeal for assistance in the form of a letter, which is to be brought to the notice of every congregation.

The letter describes the work of the board of foreign missions during the past year and says that unless within seven weeks, the end of the present fiscal year, $412,929 is raised the retreat must again be sounded, retrenchment once more be enforced, every missionary in the field disheartened and all hope of sending out new laborers abandoned.

Among those whose names are attached to the letter are Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, moderator of the general assembly, ex-Secretary of State Foster and ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania.

Will Restore Wages.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 15.—Notice has been posted in the Fiskdale mills that on and after April 1 the wages of the operatives will be raised to their former standard, which means practically an increase of about 11 1-3 per cent. About 400 hands are affected.

Still More Counterfeiting

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets all things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters gets at the seat of vitality, and restores vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeiters when buying.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzley, druggist. Guaranteed.

He Footed the Surgeons

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POULTRY NOTES.

Don't feed too much. Fat hens are inactive.

Let the hen work for all she gets and you will soon have her laying eggs.

Millions of lice are being bred every day, and how many of them do you breed?

If the ducks are losing their feathers, pick them, and you will be well paid. Do not let them waste their feathers.

Lime, either dry or as a whitewash, is the most excellent disinfectant that can be used in the poultry house. Daub every single thing with it.

Why farmers do not establish a regular trade with the consumers in their towns is a puzzle which can only be answered by the fact that they do not realize the great benefit to arise from such schemes.

The city consumer is more than anxious to have eggs that he can depend upon as being fresh, and is willing to pay double the regular market price for such eggs. Why don't you fill this want and reap the reward?

The profitable egg fowl, according to the Farm Journal, has a small head, slender neck, narrow body, deep in front, rather long shanks, not too heavy, and is active and sprightly.

It is a fact that 1,000 pounds of good business hen is about the most profitable half ton of live weight that a farmer can have on his farm, says the Rural New Yorker.

Rats will eat poison hidden in the flesh of a newly killed little chick after persistently avoiding all other methods of poisoning or traps. The bird must be newly killed.

In embarking in the poultry business, plan for a regular income every week, instead of trying to make it all at some particular season. It is the regular laying by that shows up profits in the end.

Do not be tempted by a price a little more than the usual figure and sell the best cockerels and pullets, for they are the ones that should always be retained to perpetuate the practical or utility points of the flock.

There is one field the farmer has that is only a stumpy new ground, full of weeds, briers and thistles. It is the poultry field. What great chances there are for willing hands and willing heads, if they will but only go to work in it in earnest.

Wood ashes should not be thrown in the poultry yard. The alkali which comes from them destroys the color of the legs, and often makes them sore, and also injures the luster of the plumage. Statements to the contrary are misleading.

The French claim that the Houdan will dress proportionately one-fifth heavier than any other fowl, says Coleman's Rural World. Like the Dorking, they are very light in bone, and the breast is heavily meated with fine grained white flesh.

There is a little danger of a hen laying on fat, when she is producing eggs in good number, says the Farmer's Review, any more than there is of the Jersey cow laying on fat when she is in full flow of milk.

There is a great difference between a mongrel and a scrub fowl, says a poultry writer. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood—that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods upon common stock. In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a measley, little, common fowl, without a trace of good blood in its composition.

If broody hens are properly treated nine out of ten will begin to lay again within two weeks after being removed from the nest. But if they are half drowned, starved a week, or bruised and abused it is more than likely they will get even with their owners by declining to lay a single egg until they have fully recovered from their ill-treatment and acquired their customary tranquility.

The breast of the Indian Game resembles that of a pheasant or prairie chicken, says American Fancier. The heft of the meat lies on the breast, and this fact, with its bright yellow skin and legs, makes it the broiler fowl. The quality and appearance of the Asiatic and American breeds can be greatly bettered by crossing with the Indian Game.

Buying Nursery Stock.

About now most farmers begin to consider the question of purchasing new nursery stock. Now, friend, have you not a spare place on your farm that you can devote to a thousand or so of Black Cap bushes? We know of a certain batch of black caps of about a thousand bushes that with practically no care at all turned the owner more than a hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, and then he allowed an endless quantity of berries to go to waste. What would this batch have turned him with proper care?

In buying stock do not try to see how many kinds of bushes you can buy, but rather select one or two standard varieties and buy plenty of them. When your stock arrives you should use care and take the necessary time to properly set it out. Of all things do not do slip-shod work in the setting out of nursery stock.

Money in Fruit Growing.

Down in New York State, along the shore of Lake Ontario, fruit growers made good money the past season. One farmer with twenty-four acres devoted to apples, peaches and grapes, sold three thousand dollars' worth of fruit. Another one fourteen miles from Rochester, has thirty-five acres in apples, and last year sold his crop on the trees, the purchaser gathering the fruit for $6,500. Of course there is money in fruit growing.

CELERY PLANTS.

Some Valuable Information on Their Treatment.

If on well drained soil, celery plants may be left in the rows till the last of November by having some litter at hand to apply in case of hard freezing. It should be remembered, however, that if the plants are well banked a little freezing of the tips of the leaves will do no harm, and the mistake is often made of applying winter protection too early an thus injuring the crop by keeping it too warm.

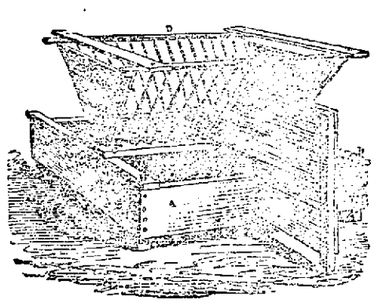
For winter storage the method in vogue in some celery growing districts is to make on well drained soil beds of four to six double rows of plants with a wall of dirt between. Bank up on the outside till the tips of the leaves just show above the surface of the bed. Leave the bed in this condition till hard freezing begins, then throw two or three inches of soil over the surface. Let this soil freeze hard before applying litter, and never apply heavy covering at the first approach of cold weather. The soil in the bed is still warm, and if a heavy coat of manure is put on the top the frost is soon taken out of the surface soil and the temperature will be high enough to induce decay. The secret of success in the winter storage of celery is to keep cool. As the severe weather of winter approaches the covering of litter may be increased unless there is a fall of snow.

To open the beds, take the litter off from one end, break the crust of soil with a pickaxe and remove any desired amount of the celery. Then carefully replace the covering. This plan has the merit of cheapness and for holding plants through the winter is preferable to storage in a pit or cellar.

If the crop is to be disposed of as early as January, it may be stored in a cool cellar or pit. In this case the plants are set very closely together on loose moist loam. To avoid heating, consequent on packing large quantities of the plants together, compartments about two feet wide by eight or ten feet long are made by setting up boards which shall come to the tops of the plants when in place. If the plants are closely packed, so as to exclude the air, it is unnecessary to use earth between them. When plants are stored in this way, it is important that the temperature of the pit or cellar be kept as near the freezing point as possible. If, however, it is desired to hasten the process of blanching, the temperature may be raised. The soil in which the plants are placed should be moist to prevent wilting, but the foliage should always be kept dry or there will be trouble from rotting.

A Combination Faced Rack Trough.

Here is a good idea for the farmer who cares for the comfort and welfare of his stock. It is a portable feed rack and trough. It is so constructed as to permit of four or more animals being fed at once, and is so made that they cannot interfere with each other. The rack holds the fodder and the partition extending back from the trough



keeps the animals apart and prevents the weaker from being robbed by the stronger.

The trough is used for feeding grain or any other feed not suitable for the rack. It is a convenient piece of furniture for the barn-yard or for the pasture lot when it is desirable to give a little extra food.

Hens Worth Having.

A year ago the home of John Grindle of Whiting Hill was overrun with rats. Now there is scarcely one to be found on the premises. Mr. Grindle was freed from these pests in a novel manner. Last year some one gave him a setting hen and he purchased some eggs. The chickens were hatched in due time and nothing unusual was noticed about the flock. Of late, however, Mr Grindle has noticed that the house was rapidly being depopulated of the rats and he also found that his hens had developed into first-class "ratters." The way the hens attack a rat is worth going a good way to see. When a rodent makes his appearance, its the signal for a rush by the hens, who very quickly seize and scratch out the eyes of the unlucky rat. They leave the dead bodies around the yard and the only signs of violence on the rats are the eyeless sockets. Mr. Grindle wouldn't part with his hens for any amount of money.

He is making a good profit from selling their eggs to his neighbors, who are in hopes to raise a flock of these rat-killing hens. Whether the progeny of the original ratters will become as useful in this line as their parents is not yet known.—Banger News.

Borax in Dairy.

Wash your hands in borax water instead of using soap. The milk pails are better and cleaner for having been rinsed in borax water. Use warm water to rinse with. Many dairymen who deliver milk to their city customers in the large tin cans, rinse them out every day, once a day with a solution of borax water; a small handful of borax to a large dishpanful of water to wash the cans in. They use a brush to get them thoroughly clean inside. Borax kills the germs which cause milk to sour, and it costs so little every one will be able to keep it.

HORSESHOEING.

Very Little Harm or Good Can Be Done to Audit Horses.

The effects of horse)shoeing upon the legs of horses, says the London Live Stock Journal, is a subject which obtains too little attention. In America it apparently obtains too much, for there the trainers and farriers seem to imagine that they can correct every imaginable fault of action or conformation by fanciful kinds of shoes. It is questionable if very much harm or good can be done to the limbs of adult horses. The joints and ligaments of the adult are so fi mly set that the effect of uneven bearings of shoes or uneven foot surfaces are spent upon the coronet and pastern joints. With young horses, and more especially foals, whose tissues are soft and plastic, the foot reacts distinctly and rapidly upon the limb. Straight pasterns may be made worse by allowing the heels of the hoof to remain too high, while excess of slope in these bones may be exaggerated by permitting the toe to grow too long. Unequal height of the sides of the hoof affects the leg, and twisting of the fetlock joints follows. It is said that by using shoes made higher on one side of the foot than on the other this twisting action may alter the conformation of the limb as high up as the knee and hock. If this be so, a farrier artist might so modify the legs of foals as to prevent calf knees, bowlegs and cowhocks. The reactions of disproportionate feet do not require shoes to produce them. The irregular growth of the hoof when unshod is capable of injuring the formation of the leg, and even if a breeder is not skilled enough to artificially correct the faults of limb in his stock he may always take care no harm is done. He may occasionally look to the feet and see that they are kept fairly proportionate.

Strawberry Rust on Plants.

I will give my remedy for rust on strawberry plants, as well as a preventative from red lice and other pests that often do much harm and sometimes destroy the plants entirely. I have cultivated strawberries more or less ever since I was a small boy, always having a corner in the home garden which I called with much boyish pride my garden, where I cultivated berries, vegetables and flowers. I have tried all sorts of remedies to destroy the various pests on strawberry plants and I never failed of success with the following plan:

As soon as the berries are gathered and in fact I never wait until all the scattering late berries are off, I take a sharp scythe or sickle, go over the strawberry bed and cut off every leaf and stem as close as I can to the ground without injuring the crown of the plant. I then rake off all the old leaves, stems and straw clean, then if there has been any signs of rust or lice get some tobacco, put it in a tub or bowl, say one half pound to one half barrel of water, put in a lump of unslaked lime about the size of a man's fist, add four tablespoonsful of white hellebore; let it stand one day and spray the bills well with that; then cultivate between the rows, keep down all weeds and if your ground needs any fertilizer cultivate in some well-rotted stable manure.

You will have when fall comes a fine lot of healthy plants without a spot of rust or lice of any kind. Then about the 1st of October or the first of November fill the rows well with clean straw between and around the hills, but do not put any over the plants, they take care of themselves. Let your straw remain there until your berries are gathered the next season, then cut, rake off and cultivate as before, and you will be surprised at the results. You need not reset for years.

I now have a bed nine years old and they are better now than they ever were. I expect a tenth crop next spring and a good one, too.

Quality of Mutton.

When sheep have been hard driven for a few hours before being killed, or if they have suffered at any time recently from lack of food and water, it affects the meat, which is said to have the "woolly taste," or, as it is sometimes called, the sheep taste. There is no kind of meat that has finer flavor than mutton when it is at its best. But this means that he sheep shall be fattened without injury to its digestion and that it shall never be subjected to hardship. The practice of shipping sheep huddled in cars for long distances and often without needed food makes the animals feverish and injures the quality of their meat. A sheep that has fattened on rich, sweet pasture and is killed without being run down to catch it will make good mutton. There is popular belief that the fine wool Merino sheep makes inferior mutton. Its wool makes a warmer coat, thus causing the animal to sweat more when it travels. Besides this, the Merino is not so hearty a feeder as are the coarse wooled sheep. But if care is taken to feed them so as never to make the sheep feverish or cause them to sweat, the mutton from Merino sheep can be made as good as that from the so-called mutton breeds.

Forcing Asparagus.

It sounds strange to hear of forcing asparagus in the open ground in January, with the thermometer indicating zero at times. But this is just what a Valverde gardener has been doing for several winters past. The forcing is done by running steam through some terra cotta tunnels constructed between the asparagus rows in the garden. The remarkable thing is that so little steam is required to each tunnel daily. On beds where the steam was turned on December 29th the asparagus was cut fourteen days later the last on February 25th, fifty-eight days after the first steaming.—Farm and Field.

Catarrh is Not Incurable

But it can not be cured by sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures which reach only the surface. The disease is in the blood, and can only be reached through the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which can have any effect upon Catarrh; it cures the disease permanently and forever rids the system of every trace of the vile complaint.

Miss Josie Owen, of Montpelier, Ohio, writes: "I was afflicted from infancy with Catarrh, and no one can know the suffering it produces better than I. The sprays and washes prescribed by the doctors relieved me only temporarily, and though I used them constantly for ten years, the disease had a firmer hold than ever. I tried a number of blood remedies, but their mineral ingredients settled in my bones and gave me rheumatism. I was in a lamentable condition, and after exhausting all treatment, was declared incurable. Seeing S. S. S. advertised as a cure for blood diseases, I decided to try it. As soon as my system was under the effect of the medicine, I began to improve, and after taking it for two months I was cured completely, the dreadful disease was eradicated from my system, and I have had no return of it."

Many have been taking local treatment for years, and find themselves worse now than ever. A trial of

S.S.S. For The Blood

will prove it to be the right remedy for Catarrh. It will cure the most obstinate case.

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Dear Papa. Please come back home. Mamma is not cross any more, and cries because you ain't here. She don't know I am telling you, but please come right back.

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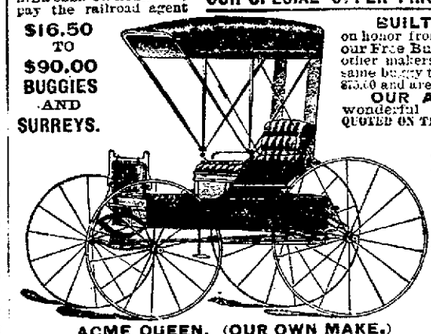

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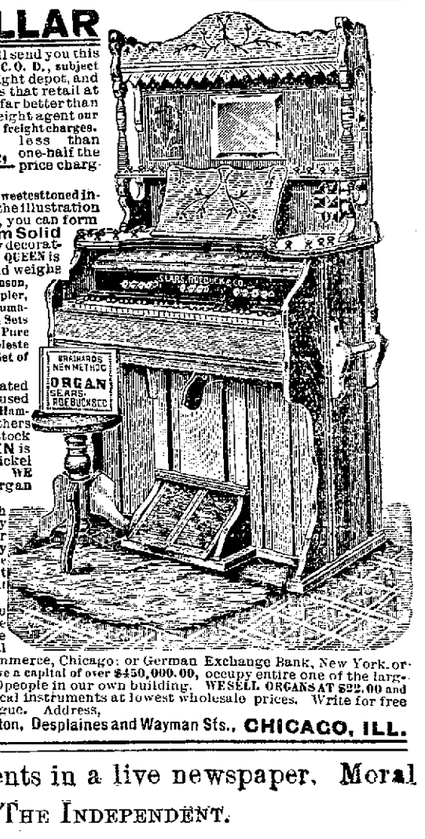

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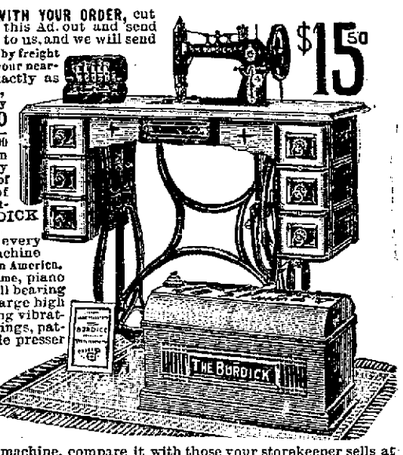

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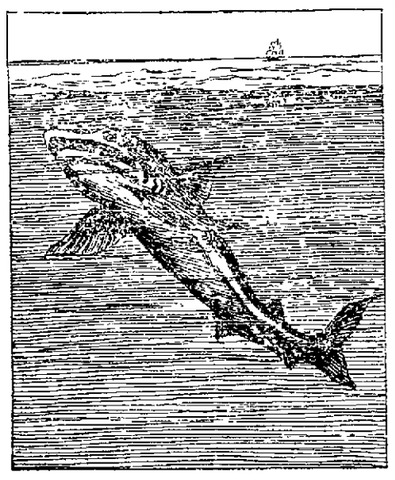
HOW THE GRIM SEA MONSTERS ARE TURNED INTO MONEY.

A New and Profitable Industry Along the Pacific Coast—Baited With Moving Food—Something About Sardines.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Encouraged by the report of the United States fish commission, the fishermen capitalists of California are directing their attention to the capture of sharks along the southern California coast. The reports of the large profits derived from the shark industry off Long Island and the New Jersey coast have revived the lagging industry here, and shark catching is to become a regular business. Heretofore this business was conducted in an unorganized way, the shark being caught mainly for his fins, which when dried received a good price in the Chinese markets of San Francisco and Los Angeles, both for home consumption and shipment to China. The fin is a tender meat, very toothsome, and is mainly used by the Chinese in soups. There is a large trade between this state and Mexico, sharks being imported owing to the lagging industry on this coast. Until recently the shark was supposed to be worthless as an arti-



SHARK AFTER MOVING FOOD.

cle of commerce excepting for its fins for the Chinese trade, but recently the Pacific coast fishermen have learned that the shark's hide is valuable in that it can be worked over into traveling bags, valises, portmonnaies, belts, etc., and not one in a hundred persons will know it from alligator skin. The flesh and bones are used for fertilizers on account of the phosphorous, and the backbone is made into glue. The open roadstead at Santa Barbara is the best shark catching ground on the Pacific coast, and the industry is now in full swing at that place. A shark is rarely seen out when the water is calm. He prefers a day for feeding when the wind is blowing a stiff breeze and the surface of the ocean is rough. He will not touch food that is not in motion. Like human beings, he wants fresh fish, and also, like us, he is deceived.

The hunter rows out to the deep channel and scatters a bushel or two of dead fish from the stern of the boat as he rows along. Seeing the fish in motion the shark swallows the bait and the deception, and finally he is harpooned and dragged ashore.

Practically all the large sharks of the world frequent our own waters more or less, but these predacious fishes are most numerous in tropical waters, where fish life of all sorts is thickest and food therefore most plentiful. Sharks frequently travel about in great schools, driving every other kind of fish out of the region through which they proceed. This is especially true of the small sharks called dogfish. There are several hundred known species of sharks. One of the reputed man eaters is the cub or requiem shark, which is almost exclusively tropical. It is numerously present among the Florida keys, and is notorious as a scavenger about wharfs. Most people will be surprised to learn that there are any fresh water sharks, but it is a fact that sharks of one species are very numerous in Lake Nicaragua. They are about five feet long. At one time this lake was part of the sea bottom.

Sharks vary in respect to the number of rows of teeth which they possess. The white shark has seven rows. Only one row is used at a time, however. The other rows lie down inside the mouth behind the edge of the jaw, erecting themselves when it is time for them to take successively the place of the worn out first row. One of the most dangerous sharks in the world is the blue shark, which replaces the white shark in colder waters. Sharks are often killed by porpoises, which will surround a shark and lash the enemy to death with their flukes.

Sardine seining is a peculiar industry and little understood by the public. The "grounds" extend from Monterey to San Diego, the best point being at San Pedro, off Los Angeles. At San Pedro is the largest and best equipped sardine packing works in the world, and here the largest seines are used, capable of hauling in six or seven tons of sardines at one time, several times larger than the "hauls" on the New England coast. During the summer months the schools of sardines at these points are larger than seen elsewhere in the world. When a school of sardines enter the purselike seine, the ends are drawn together and the seine with its cargo is hauled aboard the vessel. The haul is then taken to the packing house, which can handle about seven tons daily. The sardines are graded, and inferior ones are thrown out. After being cleaned they are cooked by steam and soaked in olive oil. By a peculiar process the oil is forced into every part of the little fish. Then they are canned tightly, as the expression, "like sardines in a box," and labeled at the speed of about 100 in a minute. How so many are got into a box is a mystery to all save the expert canners.

J. M. SCANLAND.

BATTLE OF THE BALES.

An Industrial Contest In the Cotton States.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—An interesting contest is now going on throughout the south to determine whether cotton shall be packed in round or square bales. It is a fight to the finish between two interests representing millions of dollars. The value of the cotton crop of this country is annually about $800,000,000. This cotton is made into bales, of which there are between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000, and in this form is sent to the mills. The raising and marketing of this staple employs thousands of different persons, and it follows that the prosperity of the industry is of the greatest importance to our people.

The process of getting cotton from the field to the mill is at the present time a very costly and complicated one. The ripened cotton is first picked by machinery, then carted to the gin, where the seeds are extracted, and the lint, which is the cotton separated from its seed, is then placed in a press, which reduces the cotton in bulk, and in this form it is known as the planter's square bale. If these bales are to be sent any great distance, they must be taken to a compressor, where the cotton is still further reduced in size.

The manner in which this cotton is handled is reckless, wasteful and expensive and involves a loss of millions of dollars each year. The bales are poorly made. They are large and bulky. The combustibility of cotton is due not only to the inflammable nature of the covering of the bale and the careless manner in which the bale is covered, but likewise to the insufficient density into which the cotton is pressed. As freight is charged for the cubic space occupied it is self evident that if a greater amount of cotton can be compressed into the same space that the square bale occupies just so much will the freight charges be lowered. Cotton usually changes hands several times before it reaches the mills, and each change involves new sampling and weighing, with a consequent loss of cotton. There is generally some loose cotton hanging out of a bale, and as the covering becomes torn there is still further waste. When the bales arrive at the mills, they are often in a frightful condition. The marking on the bales is sometimes destroyed.

About four years ago men like John E. Searles of New York, William C. Lovering of Boston, David R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri; D. C. Ball of St. Louis, and others saw that if an economical method of handling the cotton crop could be found there were dazzling possibilities of profit for all those concerned except the expensive middlemen. It is now claimed that the round cotton bale solves the problem.

The process of producing a round cotton bale is simple to understand. A new press, invented for the purpose, is used in connection with cotton gins. The lint from the gin is blown into a condenser, which forms a continuous web or lap, and after the air is exhausted the web is passed between two belts which revolve around two rollers, placed closely together, and this web, now greatly reduced in thickness, is next wound tightly about a shaft, and the shaft continues its revolutions until the web has reached a certain diameter, when the web, now wound into a solid roll, is, while still in the press, covered with a light bagging. It is now taken off, and a man in a short time sews up the ends of the bale, which is then complete. The bale in this form is ready for immediate shipment to the mill or to the seaboard. A round bale looks like a roll of carpet neatly wrapped in brown can-

UNROLLING A ROUND BALE.

vas. The round bale is 35 inches long and 22 inches in diameter. The farmer drives up to the gin and delivers his cotton, and by the time he reaches the office to receive his pay the bale is ready for shipment, or else, if the farmer so desires, he can, by paying for the ginning and baling, take his property to a warehouse and await a higher market.

There is about to be a direct economy of from $3 to $5 on each bale. The buyer or ginner can afford to pay higher prices to the planter and farmer for their cotton. The danger of fire, while not totally eliminated, is so greatly lessened that insurance rates, both fire and marine, are lowered. A car of standard size will hold on an average nearly 25 planter's bales or about 13,000 pounds of cotton. The same car will hold about 50 compressed bales or about 25,000 pounds of cotton, and it has a capacity of enough round bales to make a total of over 50,000 pounds of cotton.

Any one who has seen a roll of paper lifted to a printing press can appreciate the way in which the round cotton bale is received at the mill. It so easily unrolls itself that the cotton is already prepared for the cards, and thus does away with much expensive machinery, and so effects other great savings.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

Is Sometimes In the Way.

Bill—Aluminium is all right in its way.

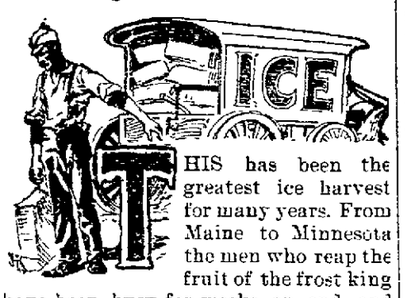
Jill—Yes, but it don't weigh much.—Yonkers Statesman.

IMMENSE ICE HARVEST.

This Season's Crop the Greatest Cut In Many Years.

CARRIES WOE TO THE KENNEBEC.

Some Side Lights on the Industry. How and Why Big Fortunes Have Been Won and Lost by the Maine Ice Harvesters.



THIS has been the greatest ice harvest for many years. From Maine to Minnesota the men who reap the fruit of the frost king have been busy for weeks on end, and a crop many times the size of the one usually gathered has been put away. Next summer, when the mercury is coquetting with the 100 mark, we should be able to buy chunks of solid coolness at a very reasonable figure. But of this time alone will tell, for the ways of the iceman are peculiar. In years past he has been accustomed to lie about the size of his harvest with the unblushing audacity of a Delaware peach grower. But this year, with the memory of many protracted cold snaps still fresh in the public mind, he must admit that his icehouses are filled to the bursting point.

It is of interest to the ice consumer to know also that seldom has the ice harvest been gathered so cheaply. The stability of the zero weather, which has visited such a large portion of the country, has made the reaping a leisurely job. Instead of being forced to pay his harvesters double rates for night labor, the iceman has this winter taken his time, selected the thickest and best ice and paid for no overtime or rush work.

Not only have immense ice crops been stored in the localities where it is made a regular industry every winter, but sections which rarely get a chance to cut ice at all have laid in their next summer's supply. It is a cold winter when the upper Potomac furnishes six inch ice, but this has happened this year. Even Florida folks saw the ice form, but it is probable they were too busy covering up their strawberry beds and watching their blighted orange groves to store any of it.

Along the middle of Mississippi, where ice of sufficient thickness to be of any use is a rarity, great quantities have been cut, and next summer the accustomed iceboats will not stop so frequently. Ice harvesting on the Hudson river has lasted for months, and great mountains of shining blocks have been stored.

All this has been sad news for the ice harvesters on the Kennebec and Penobscot. An open winter means millions of dollars to Maine, and a winter such as we have just had means a loss of like amounts. In addition to other woes the heavy snows of February increased the expense of harvesting for the Maine men, for the ice must be cleared before cutting is begun. So the Portland coasters, which in past seasons have wallowed down around Cape Cod, loaded to the scuppers with ice for New York and Philadelphia, must this summer take their cargoes to more southerly ports.

In the Winter of 1877-8 the ice harvesters of Maine first realized what a fortune there was in the business of shipping ice. The crop had failed in a large section of the country that winter, and the following summer demands were made on Maine. Prices soared. The supply ran short. Fortunes were made. The next winter great storehouses went up on the Kennebec and Penobscot. An immense crop was harvested. New York, Pennsylvania and other middle states harvested their own ice, and the Maine crop found a poor market. That summer fortunes were lost in Maine. In 1890 not a ton of ice was cut in the Hudson. More fortunes were made in Maine.

New York city alone requires about 4,000,000 tons of ice every summer. The shipment of beef from St. Louis,

MARKING THE ICE.

Kansas City and Chicago requires immense quantities of ice, and the demand grows each year. By and by there will come another mild winter, and then the Pine Tree State will get even.

As in other industries much skill and intelligence is needed to successfully harvest a big crop of ice. The superintendent selects the day for a commencement that is keen and cold, so the interior of the great icehouse is white with frost and the ground, under its thin layer of marsh hay, is frozen hard as stone. This insures the "keeping" of the crop, for sawdust is no longer used in packing. The outer walls are built double and the space between filled with cinders, sawdust or marsh hay, as is most convenient. The roof usually has a shed air space, between which and the top layer of ice is a thick covering of the hay. Ice put up in this way will keep through the hottest weather with surprisingly little waste.

Men and tools being on hand in readiness one crew hitches a dozen spans of horses to as many huge scrapers and begins clearing the snow from the surface of the ice. Others in the meanwhile get ax and saw in motion, and open up a canal, through which the blocks of ice can be towed to the foot of the shoots.

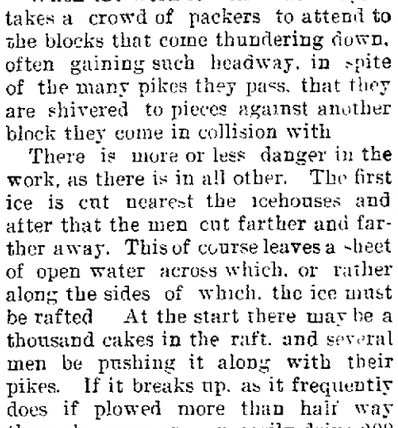
The icehouses stand close to the water's edge, with a long arm reaching down to the ice. This is the shoot up which the cakes of ice are drawn. When the work is being done on a small scale horsepower is used, but the great icehouses have engines that run an endless chain, by which the blocks are drawn up the shoots.

It takes skill and practice to feed this chain so as to keep the elevator always running without clogging, and the man who, standing beside the canal at its foot, can bring the blocks forward so they catch with accuracy and precision can almost set his own price for wages.

The snow cleared away, a line is stretched the length of the field as straight as possible. Then a man goes along with a hard marker and makes a distinct mark beside it. Then the line is removed and the "marker" begins his work with horse and boy, continuing until the whole field is one vast checkerboard, the squares 22 inches each to be a cake of ice.

The "plowman" follows, working back and forth, until each line is a groove four or six inches deep between each cake. The "sawyer" comes next and saws off a large piece containing many cakes, working in the grooves cut by the plow. Near the canal the "spudder" drops his heavy iron spade into the grooves and breaks them into strips. These the "pikemen" float along to the foot of the shoot, where they are broken into cakes. There the "jackman," if they are using horsepower, attaches the "jack" to the last one of a long line of them. A long rope attached to a team of horses on the bank pulls up the "jack" with the line of cakes to the icehouse.

If the engine is used, a man simply feeds them upon the endless chain, and



AN ICE HOIST.

they go screaming up the high shoot. When they reach the top of the incline, it drops them over a little ridge, and they go whizzing down another slope to the icehouse door.

Half way down this slope there is a divide, where men direct the cakes to the right or left, as is desired. Each is armed with a pike, and it is here that the broken blocks are thrown out if their motion is not too swift. Along the sides of the house are platforms at different elevations, with doors opening into the house.

Tracks on which the ice is to travel are laid along these, and a man is stationed at each door with a pike pole to divert a part of the passing stream into the building at that point. These travel down another shoot to the workmen who are doing the packing.

When the work is well under way, it takes a crowd of packers to attend to the blocks that come thundering down, often gaining such headway, in spite of the many pikes they pass, that they are shivered to pieces against another block they come in collision with.

There is more or less danger in the work, as there is in all other. The first ice is cut nearest the icehouses and after that the men cut farther and farther away. This of course leaves a sheet of open water across which, or rather along the sides of which, the ice must be rafted. At the start there may be a thousand cakes in the raft, and several men be pushing it along with their pikes. If it breaks up, as it frequently does if plowed more than half way through, one man can easily drive 200 cakes along.

It is then accidents are not uncommon, for if his pike slip when his whole weight is against it, he is sure to take a header into the icy water. I have never heard of a drowning, because there are always men near to pull him out, but a case of pneumonia is pretty sure to follow such a bath, and now and then one proves fatal.

A man occasionally gets hurt when working in the icehouse by being struck by a descending block, and accidents are not rare at the bottom of the outside shoot. The slow horses get into the water occasionally, but if used year after year, as many are, get so sagacious that the instant they hear the ice crack or feel it giving way they fling themselves bodily upon the unyielded ice for safety.

There is usually plenty of profit in ice, for 12,960 cakes can be cut from an acre, and these make all of 650 tons. A man who owns a lake and harvests the ice to advantage can make more in that way than from his entire farm.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

Saves Work and Worry

Neglect should never be laid at the door of a housewife. It may be she works harder than her neighbor, but doesn't go about it in just the right way. Her neighbor uses

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

and keeps her house twice as clean with half the effort. Gold Dust Washing Powder has given many a woman the reputation of being a queen of housekeepers. Do you use it? Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	Vest'l	Pas	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	2 00	1 37	6 20	5 00	5 00	8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 03	2 38	7 30	6	5 49	8
Columbiana "		3 46		7		
Le Roy "	3 02	3 47		7		
Akron "	3	4 01	8 24	7	6 37	9
Alliance "	9	4 40	8 55	8	7 55	9
Limaville "		4 55		8		
Louisville "		5 05		8		
Canton "	2 16	5 27	9 27	9		
Massillon "	2 28	5 40	9 39	9		
Lawrence "		5 52		9		
Burton City "		6 03		9		
Orrville "	2	6	10 03	9		
Smithville "		6 20		9		
Wooster "	3 08	6 31	10 26	10		
Shreve "		6 50		10		
Big Prairie "		6 59		10		
Lakeville "		7 03		10		
Londonville "		7 15		10		
Perrysville "		7 25		11		
Lucas "		7 41		11		
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11		
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12		
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 28	4		
Leona "	2 32		1 57	6		
Van Wert "	3 19		2 44	7		
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 35	8		
Warsaw lv	5 22		4 42			
Plymouth "	6 10		5 13			
Valparaiso "	7 22		6 13			
Chicago ar	9 00		7 45			
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6	14	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago lv	7 30	3 00	11 30	2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 10	4 30	1 12	3 58	
Plymouth "	10 33	5 46	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw "	11 18	6 25	3 34	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar	12 20	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv	1 45	8 43	6 36		
Luna "	2 27	9 30	7 35	8 25	
Bucyrus "	4 40	11 19	9 49	10 05	
Crestline "	5 10	11 55	10 50	10 40	
Mansfield "	5 45	12 20	11 18	11 05	
Lucas "	5 59		11 30		
Perrysville "	6 14		11 42		
Londonville "	6 24		11 48		
Lakeville "	6 36		11 59		
Big Prairie "	6 40		12 03		
Shreve "	6 50		12 12		
Wooster "	7 05	1 30	12 20	12 07	
Smithville "	7 18		12 32		
Orrville "	7 30	1 51	12 45	12 29	
Burton City "	7 36				
Lawrence "	7 45		12 57		
Massillon "	7 56	2 16	1 16	12 55	
Canton "	8 15	2 34	1 30	1 12	
Louisville "	8 30		1 45		
Maximo "	8 40		1 55		
Alliance ar	8 55	3 10	2 10	1 50	
" lv	8 55	3 10	2 10	1 50	
Salem "	9 23	3 34	2 38	2 18	
Leetonia "	9 33		2 51	2 33	
Columbiana "	9 41		2 59		
Beaver Falls "	10 46	4 45	4 10	3 44	
Pittsb'gh ar.	11 59	5 50	5 30	4 55	
	PM	AM	PM	PM	

	10	306
	AM	PM
	8 50	
	9 40	3 35
	9 53	4 03
	10 12	a
	10 28	
	10 38	
	11 55	10 41
	12 55	11 30

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8, 15, 306 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 6, 8, 11, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station, Pittsburgh, with Nos. 10 and 11.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-20-98-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB 19th, 1899.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	....
Oak Harbor	8 15	2 17	5 05	.....
Fremont	8 36	2 40	5 32	.....
Clyde	8 51	2 55	5 47	.....
Bellevue	9 04	3 09	6 01	.....
Monroeville	9 17	3 23	6 15	.....
Norwalk	9 26	3 31	6 25	.....
Wellington	10 04	4 15	....	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 26	....	.....
Lodi	10 31	4 40	....	.....
Creston	10 46	4 54	....	.....
Orrville	11 11	5 19	....	.....
Dalton	11 23	5 31	....	.....
Massillon	11 41	5 48	.....	6 20
Navarre	12 01	6 08	.....	6 38
Zoar	12 22	6 30	....	6 58
Valley Jct.	1 29	6 40	....	7 05
Sherrodsville	12 57	7 04	....	7 29
Bowerstown	1 11	7 19	....	7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32	....	7 57
Brilliant	2 49	9 14	.....	9 39
Mingo Jct.	2 59	9 24	.....	9 49
Steubenville Ar	3 10	9 35	.....	10 00
Martins Ferry	2 50	9 15	.....	9 40
Wheeling	3 00	9 25	.....	9 50
ARRIVE	P. M	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6*	NO 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 15	3 45	.....
Martins Ferry	5 40	10 25	3 56	.....
Steubenville Lv	5 20	10 05	3 35	.....
Mingo Jct.	5 31	10 16	3 46	.....
Brilliant	5 41	10 26	3 56	.....
Scio	7 08	12 04	5 38	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 17	5 51	.....
Sherrodsville	7 36	12 33	6 06	.....
Valley Jct.	8 00	1 02	6 31	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 10	6 39	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 33	7 03	.....
Massillon	8 50	1 55	7 20	.....
Dalton	9 08	2 14	P. M.	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 26	.....	.....
Creston	9 45	2 52	.....	.....
Lodi	10 00	3 06	.....	.....
Spencer	10 15	3 21	.....	.....
Wellington	10 26	3 33	.....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 05	4 16	.....	7 00
Monroeville	11 15	4 26	.....	7 09
Bellevue	11 30	4 41	.....	7 23
Clyde	11 43	4 55	.....	7 37
Fremont	11 58	5 09	.....	7 52
Oak Harbor	12 20	5 31	.....	8 15
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10	No. 6.
		*	†	*	†
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Massillon	5 08	8 05	11 30	3 30	6 40
Canton	5 38	8 35	12 01	4 19	7 4
Akron	6 22	9 20	1 00	5 13	8 2
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 10	6 30	9 2

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.	No. 5.	No. 47
	†	†	†	*	*
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Cleveland	7 25	11 00	1 15	3 30	5 32
Akron	8 42	12 01	2 18	4 40	7 32
Canton	9 56	1 08	3 53	5 44	8 4
Massillon	10 30	2 10	3 20	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E Main St.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry

Schedule in Effect November 27, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	38 Day Ex Sun	5 Day Ex Sun
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m
Cleveland...Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	....
Euclid Ave.. "	8 45	7 50	3 25	....
Newburg "	8 58	8 05	3 30	....
Hudson "	9 30	8 40	4 05	....
Cuyahoga F. "	9 43	8 54	4 37	....
Akron "	9 58	9 07	4 45	....
Orrville...Ar	10 28	9 40	5 40	....
" Lv	10 55	10 19	5 45	....
Millersburg "	11 38	11 00	6 36	6 00
Gambier "	12 45	12 1 p. m	7 07	....
Mt. Vernon Ar	1 00	12 35	7 30	....
" Lv	1 15	1 240	17 25	....
Centerburg "	1 32	1 1	7 52	....
Westerville "	2 03	1 52	8 28	....
Columbus...Ar	2 25	2 15	8 55	....
	p m	a. m	a. m	
Cincinnati....	6 00	6 40		
	p. m	a. m		

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Cincinnati.. Lv	8 30	8 00	....	....
Columbus....Lv	11 40	12 35	4 35	....
Westerville.. "	12 05	1 06	5 02	....
Centerburg.. "	12 41	1 51	5 39	....
Mt. Vernon Ar	1 06	2 20	6 05	....
" Lv	1 10	2 25	16 10	....
Gambier.... "	1 21	2 40	6 25	....
Millersburg.. "	2 31	3 05	8 50	7 35
Orrville... Ar	3 15	4 45	9 35	p.m.
" Lv	3 20	4 55	9 40	....
Akron..... Ar	....	5 55	....	....
" Lv	4 15	6 05	11087	....
Cuyahoga F. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	....
Hudson..... "	4 40	6 30	11 02	....
Newburg..... "	5 15	7 06	11 42	....
Euclid Ave.. "	5 26	7 16	12 04	....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	11
	a.m.			p.m
.....	†8.11	....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	†4 0
.....	7 00	0	"...Kilbuck..."	5 5
.....	8 10	18	"...Warsaw..."	4 1
.....	8 55	27	"...Cooperdale..."	3 0
.....	9 20	33	Ar...Trinway..."	2 4
.....	†10.15	50	Ar...Zanesville..Ar	†1

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.

Nos 2 and 8 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 2 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No 2 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7.00 a. m.

NOTE—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No 8 will leave Cleveland 11.30 p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9.00 p. m. and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above arriving Cincinnati 10.45 a. m.

For any information, address,

C. F. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNEGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt.

CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WINTERRINGER, Passenger Agent.

33 North High St. COLUMBUS, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 13th, 1898.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 50	.....	.....
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	12 45	4 5
Christinaville	5 30	8 10	2 45	7
New Philadelphia	5 38	8 28	2 53	7
Canal Dover	5 45	8 35	3 01	7
Justus	6 14	9 07	3 40	8
Massillon	6 30	9 22	3 55	7 35
Canal Fulton	6 48	9 40	4 16	.....
Warwick	6 55	9 49	4 25	.....
Sterling	7 17	10 12	4 47	.....
Seville	7 24	10 18	4 54	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 45	10 37	5 27	.....
Lester	8 00	10 49	5 39	.....
Brooklyn	8 48	11 34	6 28	.....
Cleveland	9 05	11 50	6 55	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	10	16
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 20	10 [illegible]	5 55	[illegible]
Grafton	8 38	11 [illegible]	6 13	2 [illegible]
Elyria	8 55	11 [illegible]	6 30	2 [illegible]
Lorain	9 10	11 35	6 45	2 [illegible]

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	1 00	4 45	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	1 16	5 1	.....
Lester	8 19	2 02	5 54	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 04	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 47	2 3	6 25	.....
Sterling	8 54	2 36	6 5	.....
Warwick	9 19	2 58	7 26	.....
Canal Fulton	9 22	3 05	7 02	.....
Massillon	9 41	3 23	7 21	8
Justus	9 58	3 40	7 38	8
Canal Dover	10 31	4 14	8 08	7
New Philadelphia	10 39	4 18	8 16	7
Christinaville	11 28	4 50	8 35	7
Bridgeport	1 30	7 10	.....	10
Bellaire	.....	7 15	.....	10

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 25	[illegible]
Elyria	7 15	1 20	4 40	[illegible]
Grafton	7 34	1 38	4 56	[illegible]
[illegible]	7 53	1 57	5 15	10 [illegible]

Sunday trains between Christinaville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 7.38 a. m. southbound, 8 p. m. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars between Bridgeport and Wheeling and Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

For through tickets, or any information consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Sunday, October 17, '98, Interurban cars will leave the Public Square Canton for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows.

STANDARD TIME.

*6 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
5 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.

†7 10 p. m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to T. R. CAYLIS, Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

N. Erie Street. - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 9.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Eshney's Book Store, Bamerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

Some idea of the unusually heavy snows experienced in the East during the past winter may be obtained through the information that this year's appropriation for the removal of snow and ice from the streets of New York was originally $40,000, but that there were subsequent additions to it, and up to March 1 the sum expended was estimated at $400,000. Still further appropriations for the expenses of snow removal in March were required, bringing the total cost up to about $500,000 for the year.

General Lawton's experience as an Indian fighter will come in most conveniently during his campaign against the Filippinos. He is an aggressive man, and when he takes the field in immediate command of all the United States troops, something is expected to happen. According to the latest dispatches from General Otis, the attitude of the Filippinos generally, with the exception of their leaders, has changed in favor of a peaceful settlement of the troubles. The time is now ripe for an aggressive movement, and the sharp, rapid campaign in the interior, planned by General Lawton, will probably end the rebellion.

In the present dearth of other exciting war news, it is comforting to note that the fight between the Mansfield News and the Mansfield Daily Shield continues with unabated vigor. The News is taking the proper stand of a staunch Republican organ against the shielding of official rascality, while Brother Riddle is shedding gallons of ink in defending his position. Congress having adjourned, and Brother Riddle being relieved from the duty of directing its legislation, there can be no reasonable objection to this course; it is to be hoped, however, that should important national issues arise, hostilities could be suspended long enough for him to proceed with their necessary adjustment.

Some of our Democratic brethren have already attributed the increase in the wages of workingmen all over the country to the deep laid plots of Republican capitalists, who wish in this way to insure the future of the present administration. It now remains to be seen how they will account for the present vast export trade which is the largest in the history of the country. On only two occasions have the exports of manufactures shown in the full fiscal year as large a percentage of the total exports as in the seven months just ended, although the value of the exportations of other articles has been unusually large. The revised figures for the seven months show a total of $749,549,348, against $718,367,407 in the corresponding months of 1898, the year making the largest export record in the history of the commerce of the United States.

The federal census of 1900 is to be a record breaking one according to all present indications. By the federal census of 1890 the aggregate material wealth of the United States, compared with the wealth of Great Britain, was less in ships and merchandise, but exceeded in many other items. The real estate of this country was valued at $39,000,000,000; the live stock at $2,000,000,000; the railroads at $8,000,000,000; manufactories and their contents at $3,000,000,000; mines and quarries $1,000,000,000, and gold and silver coin at $1,200,000,000. If the present rate of increase is maintained, the total accumulated wealth of the United States will represent by the census of 1900, not far from $110,000,000,000, or more than double that of Great Britain, which has heretofore been regarded as the wealthiest country of the world. The enormous appreciation of American products, the vast expansion of trade, and the addition of territory has brought about this great change and has put the United States far ahead of any other country in respect to material wealth.

The action of the Cuban assembly in impeaching General Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, because he agreed to accept $3,000,000 from the United States government for the Cuban soldiers, is doubtless intended to be illustrative of the ability of that distinguished body to preserve order and harmonize conflicting interests during the period of reconstruction. The Cuban politicians, who have denounced General Gomez as a traitor to his country, are naturally furious with disappointment when they consider that they will get no share of the three millions, and feel that if the head of their army had been a different sort of character they might each have received a handsome sum from the United States treasury. No one should begrudge them the satisfaction which will result from their recent squabble. Of course the denunciation of Gomez will have no tangible effect, as the assembly was self appointed and has, therefore, no authority. The Cuban general is stronger than his enemies, and it is probable that the money, which will reach its destination in a few days, will be paid over to the Cuban soldiers according to the original arrangement.

James G. Cannon, president of the National Credit Men's Association, has no fears for the trade relations of the United States with its new possessions. He believes that when the character of the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is developed, and they learn that a contract is a sacred obligation, and realize that all business is based upon the maintenance of right relations between the buyer and the seller, the increase of trade with these islands will be beyond the highest expectation of our people. We will have not only the confidence of the inhabitants, but the islands will be a source of great profit to the business world. "At present these peoples only recognize and respect brute force," said Mr. Cannon in a recent speech, "but when the islands are fully opened to us and the natives see the results which are sure to accrue to them from establishment of correct business principles, I believe they will be only too glad to welcome us. We should thank God that we have a noble President who can see beyond the confines of the Capitol at Washington, and can estimate the far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the business of the United States of the acquisition of these dependencies."

Italy is evidently in earnest in her announcement that she will send a fleet of warships to China to compel the Tsung-li-Yamen to apologize for the language used in its note declining to grant Italy's request for the San Mun bay and railway concessions. But in the complications which may ensue in Europe through a forcible backing up of the demand for an apology, Italy, it is said in diplomatic circles, will need all her navy at home. This new policy of government at Rome, whatever its object, is regarded as suicidal, and the impression is prevalent that if the Italian fleet is sent to China, international friction involving other European nations will result. Concerning the possibility of the United States taking a hand in the new issue presented in China, a responsible representative of the administration has expressed himself as follows:

"This government has considered the effect of Italian interference and has determined to adhere to its policy of conservatism in political matters affecting the Orient. To do otherwise, it is contended, would place the United States in an inconsistent attitude. There was no American interference when Russia, Germany and England spoliated China, and this government, were it otherwise disposed to do so, will not make an issue when Italy follows the example of the greater powers. One suggestion made today as to Italy's purpose was that she wishes to redeem herself in the eyes of the world and her own people for the crushing defeat of the Italian military expedition in Abyssinia a few years ago."

An eminent scientist recently said: "Cod-liver Oil is truly a wonderful composition. It is seemingly Nature's remedy in almost every wasting disease."

Scott's Emulsion contains the pure oil combined with hypophosphites, it rebuilds worn tissues, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, stops drains and wasting. Consumptives, Diabetics, pale or thin people, or nursing mothers, should remember this. Do not accept a substitute.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Exposure to a sudden climatic change produces cold in the head and catarrh is apt to follow. Provided with Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh. Druggists sell it at 50 cents, or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail the 50c. or 10c. trial size. The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses and cures. Cream Balm quickly cures the cold.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle

Drink Grain-O

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

Herman R. Hintz.

Dealer in leather and findings; cut soles and taps and all kinds of shoemaker's supplies. No. 21 West Main street, Massillon, O.

THE TICKET COMPLETE.

Republicans Make Preparations for the Primary.

CAUCUSED ON MONDAY EVENING.

Five Candidates for Marshal, Two for Street Commissioner, Seven for Councilmen, Eight for Assessors, and One for Each of the Other Offices.

The central committee announced at the Monday evening caucus of the Republicans of Massillon and Perry township, held in the mayor's court room, Clark Metzgar, presiding, that the only vacancy on the ticket was for township treasurer. William McMillan immediately nominated George Snyder, who, upon being communicated with, agreed to become a candidate. There was little other business to transact, but several hours were pleasantly and profitably spent discussing the things political and particularly plans for the promotion of the party's interests. The attendance was large.

It was decided to close the ticket at noon Tuesday. The assessments will be as usual this year. Before adjourning, the request was made that all candidates meet with the committee in the mayor's court room on next Friday evening. The ticket as it will appear at the primary election, March 18, is as follows:

Marshal—George Lausch, P. Kelley, J. Kitchen, Thomas Nelson and R. L. Markel.

Solicitor—G. B. Eggert.

City treasurer—G. F. Breckel.

Street commissioner—Samuel Ayres, J. B. Senn.

Board of education—D. Johns, W. B. Humberger.

Councilmen—First ward, C. O. Merwin, S. F. Wefler; second, E. L. Hering; third, John Miller, Ezekiel Keller, R. M. Reay; fourth, John Spuhler.

Assessors—First ward, C. H. Wiseman, J. K. Jacoby; second, W. E. Buzzle, R. H. Gow; third, F. C. Henry, Harry Griswold, Malcolm Biddle; fourth, John Fisher; Massillon precinct, G. W. Becker; Richville precinct, Ephraim Bowman.

Constable—C. H. Bailey.

Justice of the peace—Wm. McMillan, R. H. Folger.

Townsbip trustee—M. Elsass.

Treasurer—George Snyder.

SOON TO RESUME WORK.

Collectors of Mining Statistics Will be at It by April 1.

Dennis Moylan and William Jones, the two Massillon district miners appointed by Labor Commissioner J. P. Jones to make examinations of the mines of certain districts and compile statistics as to the number of men employed and general prevailing conditions, will begin their second investigation about April 1 They made their last report on February 1. One investigation is hardly completed before it is time to commence another. Mr. Moylan's district is composed of Stark, Tuscarawas, Columbiana, Guernsey, Belmont, Carroll, Muskingum and Portage counties. Mr. Jones, who is a brother of the commissioner, has the Hocking valley and the Sunday creek districts. Wm. Knight, of Massillon, was one of those employed in inspecting workshops and factories.

LATEST FROM OIL FIELDS.

Virginia Company Begins Work on its Massillon Derricks.

Lumber was unloaded on the Welker farm yesterday and this morning, and this afternoon, so Agent C. F. Allen, of the Virginia Oil and Gas Company, says, the building of the foundation for a derrick will be commenced. "Within ten days," said Mr. Allen, "our drilling machinery will be here, and we will begin boring for oil immediately."

LOOKING AFTER HIS TERRITORY.

A. D. Volkmor, who has 137 acres of land south of Scio which several oil concerns are desirous of leasing, went to his farm this morning to investigate the general condition of things. He will not lease, he says, unless the speculators come to his terms.

THE TRUST'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Phillips Says He Wants to Buy the Massillon Mines.

J. J. Phillips, of Cleveland, who represents a concern which seems desirous of purchasing the Massillon mines, visited Massillon, Saturday evening, and had conferences with local operators. He asked that as soon as possible the operators notify him for what amount and under what conditions they will sell their mines. It is understood that the trust will accept no mines whose operators will not agree not to engage in the mining business in the Massillon district during the next ten years.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN J. HOFMAN.

John J. Hofman, a former resident of this city, died at his home in Wadsworth, O., on Sunday, March 13. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 10 a. m. Mr. Hofman was in the warehouse and forwarding business in Massillon in the forties and fifties, was a prominent Democrat, and received an appointment as postmaster under the Buchanan administration.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Joshua Thomas, who reside in Thorne street, died last night. The funeral took place this afternoon.

MONEY ORDERS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—Acting Postmaster General Heath has issued an order that beginning March 14, the fees for postal money orders issued in the United States for Cuba shall be the same as for domestic money orders.

Sweet Sleep

After Long Nights of Tossing and Torture. I was Tired but Could Not Rest. Could get no Relief until I took

DR. MILES' NERVINE.

The suffering and agony endured by the unfortunate person who is deprived of his sleep, can only be appreciated by those to whom a merciless fate has brought the same experience. To lie in bed, minute after minute, hour after hour, night after night, unable to close an eye! To roll and toss and thresh the bed clothes—to walk the floor, back and forth, to and fro, wishing, longing, praying for sleep to come and close the blood shot eyes, and rest the weary brain! To look ahead and see looming up in the near future the horrible sceptre of threatening insanity—that awful state in which a person is lost to himself and to his friends forever—these are but a part of the agonies endured by the sleepless one. For all of which there is no better, safer or surer remedy known to man than Dr. Miles's Restorative Nervine. Nothing in the past has ever equaled it in power of building up weakened nerve tissues and giving strength to the tired body. It searches out the weak parts and gives them new life and vigor.

W. H. Heath, Fon du Lac, Wis, says: "I have had a great deal of nervous trouble, suffering both with stomach and head. The least change of weather or diet would affect me. Being a member of our orchestra I was kept up late at night until I was attacked by nervous headache and suffered terribly. I have laid awake hours upon hours at a time, unable to get rest. Have tried many other remedies and several physicians have treated me, but I never could get relief until I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. That great remedy completely restored me to health."

Dr. M. O. Burkholder, Staunton, Va., says: "I am more than pleased with the results of my trial of Dr. Miles' Nervine in cases of extreme nervous debility. In one case nothing else availed. It is the best nerve remedy I have found in low conditions attended with insomnia. The patient is soothed, and, as if by magic, starts on an upward movement rapidly. In La Grippe convalescence it is the very thing we want, as this peculiar disease seems to attack principally the nerve centers. I recommend it constantly."

"Both my wife and myself have received untold benefits from the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Sleeplessness was her trouble which was complicated with a nervous affection of the heart which gave her great uneasiness. My difficulty was of longer standing—weak kidneys, disordered stomach and inability to sleep. I also suffered a great deal from neuralgia in my head and back. After we began taking Restorative Nervine all these nervous affections disappeared and we are both enjoying better health than for several years before. I should not fail to mention Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills which we have used with gratifying results. We keep them in the house at all times, and find them the best preventive of headaches and nervousness that we ever used."

REV G. A. HETTLER,
210 E. Mason St., Jackson, Mich.

Dr. Miles' Nervine will positively cure headaches of long standing, and it is exceedingly beneficial in such troubles as epilepsy and hysteria.

Sample Treatment Free.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment consisting of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person who will send name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

TWO TRUSTEES HERE.

Report of Their Meeting and Other State Hospital News.

The board of trustees of the Massillon state hospital were to have met at the institution today, but only Dr. Howard, of Cuyahoga Falls, and President S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge, found it possible to come. Routine business was transacted, and the usual inspection of buildings, finished and unfinished, was made. The board will meet in Columbus next week, when the contract for the proposed tunnel will be let and certain modifications in some of the contracts will be made.

Messrs. Evans and Dunlap, of the firm of Evans & Company, who hold the contracts for seven of the state hospital cottages, arrived in the city last night, and are today making plans for the resumption of work on the unfinished buildings. Mr. Evans is from Zanesville. Mr. Dunlap's home is in Indiana.

Superintendent Brown, who is executing Becker and Shafer's state hospital contracts, put an additional force of men to work today, so as to expedite the setting up of the heater in the superintendent's new residence.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

List of Teachers Who Recently Received Certificates.

Out of eighty-seven applicants at the teacher's examination held in Canton, Saturday, March 4, the following, thirty-seven in number, received certificates:

Three years— Wilbur W. Delap.

Two years—Perry A. Clapper, Worthy E. Putman, A. A. Pontius, and J. B. Weaver.

One year— R. A. Smith, J. W. Stornefeltz, David F. Stuckey, Vernon C. Snyder, Cullin W. Meyer, L. A. Leonard, Nelson M. Keck, D. W. Kentz, A. B. Kittinger, J. E. Heintzelman, John C. Hewitt, Ward B. Dyer, Jesse H. Meyers, Robert Holibaugh, Walter Hess, Amanda B. Spencer, Edith Weimer, Ida M. Wearstler, Elmer E. Delap, M. M. Murphy, C. S. Cassler, Orien C. Bates, Allen Apley, William Chenot, Grace Darrow, Ella F. Dager, Mary M. Houriet, Arie Muskoph, Lou. M. Porter, Anna L. Pomeroy, Garda Reed and Ida R. Sausser.

MOTORMEN PLEASED.

A New Rule on the Canton-Massillon Electric Line.

A new rule went into effect on the Canton-Massillon Electric railway Monday morning which is greatly beneficial to the motormen and conductors and which is greeted with their hearty approval. Ever since the introduction of electricity as a motive power in Canton a rule has been in force whereby a conductor or motorman who reported late for duty lost his position. Through the efforts of Assistant Superintendent O'Toole this rule has been modified, and the motormen and conductors are given two chances to retain their positions, the third offense meaning loss of same. The first time late, under the new rule, the employe is given five days' lay off, and for the second offense this sentence is increased to ten days' recreation.—Repository.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

No Action by the County Commissioners and Workhouse Directors.

CANTON, March 15.—No action was taken in the matter of rebuilding the broom factory, at the meeting held yesterday by the county commissioners and the workhouse directors. Of the latter only Directors Love, Williams and Hake were present, and at their request no definite action will be taken until the full board can be present—two members, President Baldwin and Director Loeffler not being in attendance yesterday. The owners of the burned broom factory are ready to resume work if the county will rebuild.

Sheriff Zaiser will deliver an address in Grand Army hall on Wednesday evening, March 22, on the blowing up of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi river, during the war of the rebellion. The steamer was packed with Union soldiers, very few of whom escaped death, Sheriff Zaiser being one of the few rescued. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Petition in error has been filed in the case of the C., L. & W. Railway Company vs. A. J. Kittinger, justice of the peace of Lawrence township. The case grows out of the judgment of $54.50 rendered by the justice in favor of D. H. Weyandt, the plaintiff claiming they did not receive the necessary eight days notice.

The case of Ohio vs. Michael Cavanaugh, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday is on trial in court room No. 1 today.

Christian Schanrocker pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, and was sentenced by Judge McCarty to ten days in the workhouse and to pay a fine of thirty dollars.

An answer has been filed by the Massillon Building and Loan Company in the case of Edward Smith vs. Maria Anderson, showing a claim of $114 89, secured by mortgage on the property involved.

In the estate of John J. Hug, of Canton, the widow elects to take under the will.

Charles McCurdy, of this city, was today adjudged insane and taken to the Massillon hospital.

C. O. McDowell has been appointed administrator of the estate of Andrew Myers, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Daniel M. Davis and Florence M. Hurst, of Canton, and John A. Fohl and Bertha Van Dorstan, of Navarre.

Seraphine Tisch has been appointed guardian of Olena and Victor Wernet, of Canton.

The will of Michael Flynn, of Lawrence township, has been probated.

Frank J. Peffer, who was indicted for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, appeared before Judge McCarty and changed his plea to guilty, stating that since his indictment he had quit the business. The judge gave him the minimum fine and imprisonment, twenty-five dollars and ten days in the workhouse.

J. D. Miller, delinquent tax collector of Tuscarawas township, settled with the county treasurer today, his collections amounting to something over $200.

Sale of property in the assignment of Evan M. Evans has been confirmed and distribution ordered.

The will of Solomon Krider, of Massillon, has been filed for probate.

Could Not Move.

"My sister had inflammatory rheumatism and was so that she could not move. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time she was well, and she has never felt any symptoms of rheumatism since. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." C. H. Frederick, 253 East 4th street, Mansfield, O.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, headache.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Seven Tramps Disposed of—Mr. Lally's Strange Case.

Mayor Wise told seven men charged with vagrancy arraigned before him, this morning, that they could have their choice of going to the workhouse for thirty days or leaving town immediately. They left. Some of the men had small sums of money and all really appeared to be workingmen in hard luck.

Michael Lally, of North Lawrence, informed Mayor Wise, this morning, that he was the "original McKinley man." Then he pleaded guilty to a charge of intoxication, and made arrangements for paying a fine of one dollar and costs. He told a pathetic tale of a dark Tuesday night, bad men who gave him wrong directions and a change in the running time of Pennsylvania trains.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00; every bottle guaranteed.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—Josh Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions to the North and Northwest.

On February 21, March 7 and 21, the Northwestern Line (Chicago & Northwestern R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. Better own a farm! Start now! Apply to nearest ticket agent or address D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio, or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cure of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March, 14. 1899:

LADIES.

Akers, Miss Lulu	Brown, Miss Ella
	Dansizer, Mrs. A.

MEN.

Beazle, W. C.	Doll, Jacob
Beadley, F. H.	Huff, Edgar T.
Clements, L. V.	King, L. J.
Cropp, Frank	Roulston, H.
Culp, Thos.	Springer, Wm.

FOREIGN.

Holischer, Miss Verena.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Now is the time to subscribe.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Does the most work and the best work.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Clarence Hackett, of Akron, spent Sunday in the city.

H. Slates has moved his family from Jewett to this city.

Miss Ella Leavers, of Canal Fulton, is visiting in Massillon.

S. F. Wefler will be a candidate for councilman in the first ward.

A Farmers telephone, No. 135, has been placed in the office of E. C. Segner.

The Buchtel college ball team will play only with college clubs during the coming season.

Richard Matthews, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, David Matthews in this city.

Miss Anna Benyon has returned to East Greenville, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. French.

Mrs. John Frangkiser, of Loudonville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, in South Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heald, of Millford, N. H., are guests at the residence of Joseph K. Russell, in East Main street.

David R. Lightner, ex-mayor of Bucyrus, died yesterday, aged 93 years. He had been a resident of Bucyrus since 1834.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillon, of Water street, was christened at St. Joseph's church Sunday afternoon.

W. G. Wyandt has returned to his home in Abilene, Kan., after an extended visit with Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Menuez.

Isaac C. Willis, of Salineville, has been adjudged insane and application made for his admission to the Massillon state hospital.

Clark G. Smith has been summoned home from the Ohio State university, at Columbus, by the serious illness of his mother.

The annual convention of this, the eighteenth district, Knights of the Maccabees, will be held in Massillon on April 5. Representatives of twenty-four towns will be here.

H. A. Peter, of North Lawrence, passed through Massillon, this morning, en route to Buffalo, where he will join the Thirteenth infantry, which soon will leave for the Philippines.

Deputy Auditor Wood, of Delaware county, appointed to audit the accounts of Mahoning county, began work on Tuesday. He declares that he will make a thorough investigation.

A report comes from Alliance that Scio and Mt. Union colleges are to be consolidated. Both are controlled by the same religious denomination and have been strong competitors.

Mayor Wise has instructed his policemen to arrest all tramps found in the city. Numerous complaints have recently been made to him by residents, some saying that men refused eatables insulted and threatened them.

More books were issued from the McClymond's public library on Saturday than on any day since the opening. Two hundred and twenty-five books were taken from the main room and eighty-nine from the children's room.

The city commissioners of Akron are considering the applications for franchises of five telephone companies, and in order to decide the matter have referred it to the ordinance committee of the board and the citizens' committee of fifty.

A masquerade surprise party, consisting of about thirty-five young people, was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Edith Kitchen at her home in South Erie street. Numerous games were indulged in, and a luncheon was served.

Robert Conn, a lineman employed by the Phoenix Telephone Company at Steubenville, fell from a pole 105 feet high on Tuesday, breaking both legs in several places and sustaining fatal injuries. The top cross arm broke when he took hold of it letting him fall.

B. Zorger, one of the striking clay miners of the west end of the county, asks THE INDEPENDENT to say that any trouble which may have resulted was not instigated by the strikers as a body, and that they as a whole should not be held responsible for clashes between individuals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller gave a reception at their Tremont street residence on Tuesday evening to the members of the Epworth League, of the First M. E. church, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Adam Knight, of Winona, N. J. The guests numbered fifty. Mrs. Knight returned to Winona today.

Charles Flory, of Canton, while taking part in "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," at Bucher's opera house last week, was accidentally struck in the face with a sword, the point of the blade penetrating the flesh just under the right eye. The wound is a very painful one and came near costing the young man the loss of an eye.

A. J. Richeimer underwent a successful surgical operation Wednesday morning. Mr. Richeimer sustained internal injuries some time ago, presumably from heavy lifting. Drs. Hardy and Gans of this city, and Dr. Bennett, of Creston, performed the operation. Though naturally weak, the patient is now improving and will soon have entirely recovered.

Albert Ellery, a former well known young businessman of this city, now of Portsmouth, was quietly married last Tuesday to Miss Lina DeLong, of Uhrichsville, the Rev. Mr. Allison performing the ceremony. Mr. Ellery is now in business in Portsmouth, conducting a store similar to the one in this city with which he was connected for many years, and his prospects are excellent.

The latest health report issued by the government shows that there is smallpox in every state in the Union. Ohio has her full share of cases. There are ninety-five cases in Cincinnati, seventy-one in Columbus and five in Cleveland. Sandusky at present has three cases, all in the mildest form The health authorities say there is not the slightest danger of a general epidemic, and look hopefully forward to the approaching warm weather to help stamp out the disease.

L. Zimmerman, secretary of the reorganized Zoar Society, was in Massillon yesterday. He said the society is very desirous of having some reliable manufacturing institution locate at Zoar. "We will donate our five-story mill, situated on the W. & L. E. railway and the canal, and forty acres of land," said he, "to the concern which we think would be a benefit if secured. It would be an excellent location for a canning factory, bicycle manufactory or anything of the sort."

M. D. Ratchford, of this city, has succeeded in having the industrial commission, now in session in Washington, adopt a resolution which provides for the appointment of a man who will receive seven dollars per day while employed. His duties will be to "compare and digest the mining laws of the United States, and of the several states with reference to the hours of labor, child labor, method and terms of payment, screens, company stores, and all other laws looking to the conditions of mining and the personal safety of the workmen employed. He shall show where such laws are in force, and why any of them have become inoperative." Massillon district experts are wondering which of them is to get the plum.

RUN ON A BANK.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—A run on the Cincinnati Savings Society caused excitement today. It is said a rumor of the bank's suspension was circulated among a certain class of depositors by a man who had a quarrel with the cashier in adjusting his account, and who was asked by the cashier to bring his book and close his account. The bank met all demands as fast as presented, and assured such as would listen to reason that the rumor of the suspension was groundless. The Savings Society is an old institution. The officers say they can meet all obligations on demand.

OTIS REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—General Otis cables that three thousand insurgents moved down last night to the Pasig and Pateros, fronting Wheaton. By heavy fighting Wheaton dislodged and drove them back and now occupies the towns with sufficient force to hold them. He took four hundred prisoners and inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The American loss is very moderate.

THE MEAT WAS BAD.

CHICAGO, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—Dr. John B. Shaw, of Joliet, Ill., surgeon of the Third Illinois volunteers, testified that the canned beef issued to the troops on their voyage from Newport News to Porto Rico was nauseating, and much diarrhoea followed the use of it. He believed that ptomaine poisoning would develop a few minutes after the can was opened.

Get your shoes repaired by Herman R. Hintz, at the old stand.

"To Do Ill Costs More Than To Do Well."

This "wise saw" might properly read, "It costs more to BE ill than to BE well." The source of all health is rich, strong blood. It is to the body what the mighty streams are to the earth. If the blood is pure, the body thrives; if the blood is weak or impoverished, then every pulse-beat carries weakness instead of strength.

Why make the cost of living more than it need be? Purify your blood and give your constitution a chance to do its level best. The only perfect blood purifier and vigor-maker in existence is the world-famed Hood's Sarsaparilla. It brings good, perfect health. *It never disappoints.*

Scrofula—"When three months old our baby Roy was covered with itching and burning scrofula sores. The best physicians failed to relieve. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved his life as it made a permanent cure." MRS. LILLIE M. FISH, East Springport, Mich.

Grip—"Through the blessing of God Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me of grip and the after weakness. My heart and nerves were badly affected, but am now strong and hearty, doing all my housework. I have been a walking advertisement for Hood's among my neighbors." MRS. MARY M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Pa.

Rheumatism—Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and the acid must be neutralized to effect a cure. "I was troubled with rheumatism so badly that I could not walk. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." MRS. MITCHELL MCDERMOTT, Southbridge, Mass.

Eczema—"My daughter had eczema and it affected her eyes. The doctor said it was incurable. Her skin is now smooth and white and all on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken it for weakness and can now walk three or four miles easily." MRS. E. A. HENRY, Sauk Centre, Minn.

Catarrh—"I suffered from childhood with catarrh. Was entirely deaf in one ear. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and restored my hearing." MRS. W. STOKES, Midland, Tex.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DEATH RATE GROWING.

Doctors attribute it to what we eat. The constantly increasing number of deaths from stomach trouble is exciting the keenest interest among the medical fraternity. The prevalence of these stomach disorders or ailments the doctors attribute largely to the impure food products with which the country at large seems to be flooded, and in an attempt to counteract which many of the states have enacted pure food laws. The fact of the matter is the people of the United States are, as a rule, too careless and indifferent as to what they eat or how it is cooked, and the inevitable penalty of disordered stomachs is the result. One of the adulterations that is most serious in its effects is the use of alum to whiten bread or to furnish cheap baking powder. It destroys the coating of the stomach, produces dyspepsia and eventually poisons the blood. Try a piece of alum in your mouth and note the result. No stomach into which it enters can long remain healthy. We think the time is coming when no honest grocer will sell an alum baking powder, and that it will be prohibited by law.

DR. EBERWEIN DEAD.

Once Famous Physician Dies In the Infirmary.

SKETCH OF HIS LONG LIFE.

The Body Brought to Massillon—Services to be Held in St. Mary's Church on Wednesday Morning—He Leaves a Wife and Six Children, Two Residing in Massillon.

The body of the late Dr. Joseph Bernhart Eberwein, who died at the county infirmary Sunday morning, was brought to the residence of Dr. Eberwein's daughter, Mrs. Edward Bullock, at the northern extremity of Washington avenue, Monday morning. Funeral services will be held in St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Though his health had been poor for three years, Dr. Eberwein's last illness was of but two hours' duration. Exhaustion superinduced the diseases which caused death.

Dr. Eberwein was 83 years old, and was a native of Prussia. He was a graduate of the medical department of Heidelberg University, and was for years a physician on a German war vessel. Coming to this country along in the fifties, he located first in Wayne county. From there he went to Nashville, Tenn. He practiced medicine in Massillon and vicinity for twenty-five years, his residence being at 373 Washington avenue. Dr. Eberwein was finely educated, and at one time was one of the most prominent practitioners of this part of the state.

For several years previous to death, Dr. Eberwein had been unable to practice medicine. Feeling himself breaking under the extraordinary strain of his long and busy life, he sought relief for the painful attacks to which he was subject in opiates, which he at times took to excess. On one occasion he lay in a stupor for eight days and nights, several times being pronounced dead by those about him. His mind finally became affected, and about a year and one half ago it was thought best to remove him to the infirmary.

Dr. Eberwein was married twice, the first time in Germany, and to this union four children were born. They are Victor, of Creston; Louis, of Orrville; Ferdinand, of Michigan, and Mrs. Emma Burgen, of Gent, O. His second marriage took place in Massillon twenty-one years ago, his bride being Mrs. Margaret Ahr, widow of Kana Ahr, who, with two children, survives him. The children are Mrs. Edward Bullock and Joseph Eberwein, of Massillon.

At one time Dr. Eberwein was a very wealthy man, but he lost much of his property during recent years. He leaves a farm in Tennessee and some Stark county possessions, all of which he transferred to Mrs. Bullock a short time previous to his removal to the infirmary.

Dr. Eberwein's will power and tenacity of purpose amounted to stubbornness. He early formed a dislike for the English language, declaring that it grated on his nerves, and never could he be induced to make an effort to learn the tongue. His lack of knowledge of English greatly interfered with his progress, as, because of this fact, his practice was confined more or less to the German population.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public auction, on what is known as the Rippel farm, one-half mile northwest of Massillon, 157 Washington avenue, on Wednesday, March 22nd, 1899, the following personal property, to wit: Two black draught horses, 9 years old, weight about 1300 pounds; three good milk cows; double set of good work harness, set of good buggy harness, four sets of cart harness; a full line of stone quarry tools, broad tire wagon, as good as new; one good narrow tire wagon, with double box; three dump carts, two derricks, hoisting horse power, top buggy, sleigh, as good as new; new mower and reaper combined, hay rake, hay hook, hay ladders, plows, shovel plow, harrows, cultivator, chains, shovels, forks, iron kettles, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also hay by the ton, straw by the stack, and ten acres of wheat in the ground.

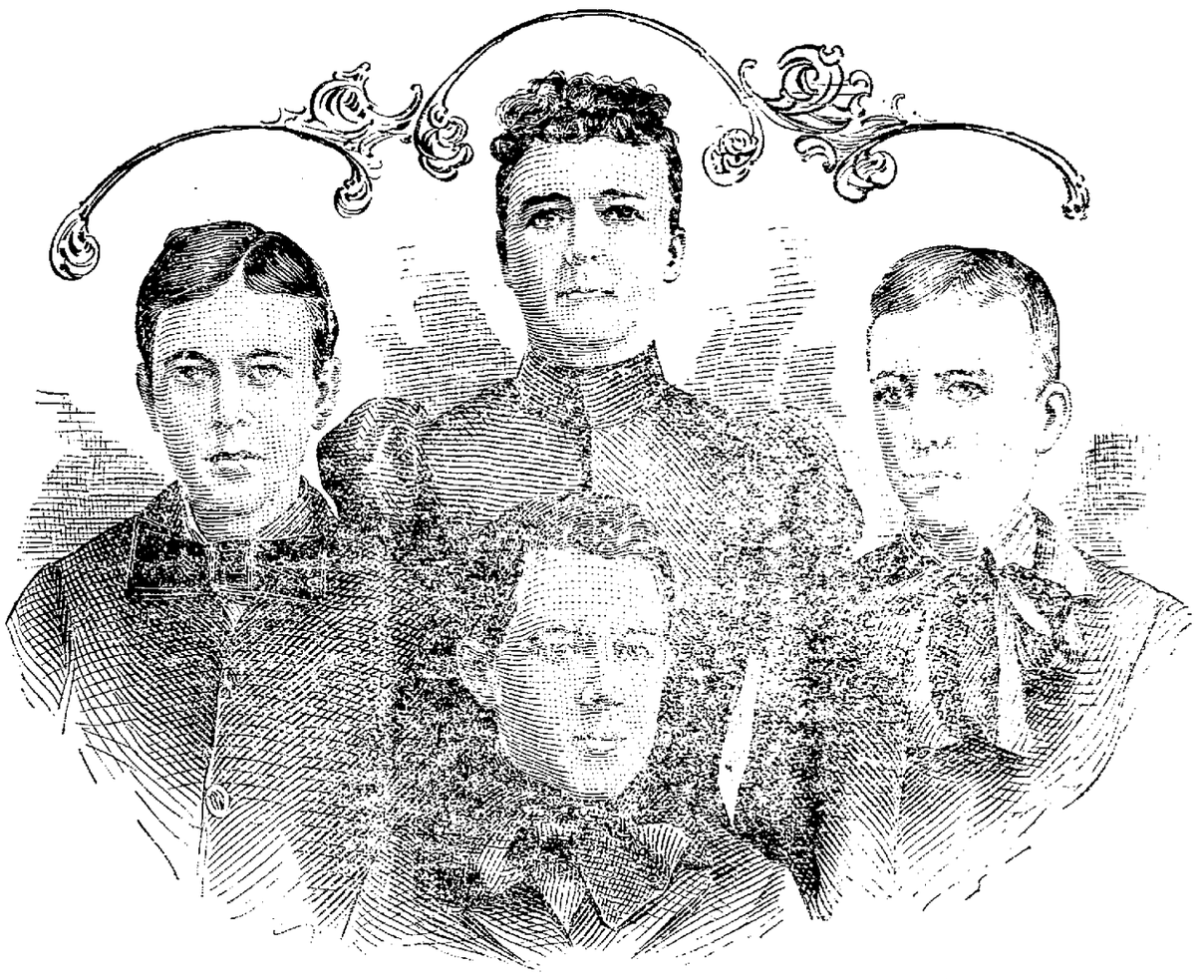
Administrator's sale of real estate—Fifty-one and one-half acres of good land, including the Rippel stone quarry of No. 1 stone, for sand and building purposes: with an eight-room house, good bank barn, necessary out-buildings, and a good, never failing spring of water.

Terms of sale—all sums under $5.00 cash; $5.00 and over, a credit of nine months will be given, with two approved sureties. Sale to commence at 12:30 p. m., standard, sharp.

MRS. CATHARINE RIPPEL.
R. C. FOLTZ, Auctioneer.

PROTECT OUR HOMES.

Catarrh Our Greatest Enemy—Pe-ru-na Our Protector.



The Roberts Family, of Denison, Iowa, Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Pe-ru-na Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the State of Iowa than Mr. C. T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd, and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and after he recovered he was subject to repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy Pe-ru-na cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the State of Iowa, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Pe-ru-na also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Pe-ru-na, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Northwestern Iowa. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy Pe-ru-na, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Denison, Ia.

This beautiful and healthy family is the best recommend any medicine can have. Not only is Pe-ru-na to them a matter of economy, but it has become a source of safety and happiness.

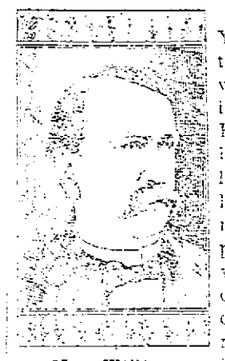
Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better than I have been for many years. I believe Pe-ru-na is without a doubt the best medicine that ever was used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

Mrs. S. E. Dicker writes: "I am sure that Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines on the market. I have taken it every winter for the last four years. I first tried it after a long, hard spell of la grippe, for cough and catarrh caused by la grippe. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. Every fall with last four years I take it as a preventive from cold. I believe that if people knew what a great preventive Pe-ru-na is they would have less trouble from that dreaded disease, la grippe. It never fails. I am well advanced in years, but I feel that I might live through many winters with the help of Pe-ru-na. I never forget to recommend it to young as well as old for all kinds of colds, coughs, catarrh, etc. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Pe-ru-na."

Mrs. S. E. Dicker, Osyka, Miss.

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Pe-ru-na is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Pe-ru-na is the household safeguard.



Hon. William Youngblood.

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Pe-ru-na, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh." Pe-ru-na has become, in a multitude of households, absolutely indispensable.

A FREE BOOK.

A book on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. This book consists of Dr. Hartman's regular winter course of medical lectures at the Surgical Hotel. Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1899.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

LONDON, March 15.—The News publishes a dispatch from Manila saying that General Wheaton had completely routed the Filippinos, and will now push for Aguinaldo's headquarters, at Malolas.

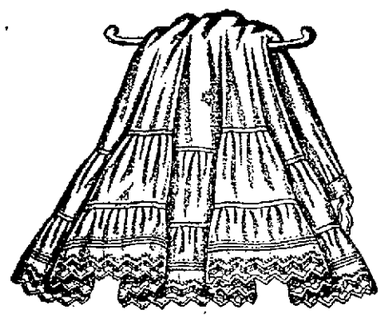
DROUGHT ENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—The drought threatening great loss to state broken by rain which insures excellent grain and fruit crops.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Margret McNeal, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 9th day of March 1899.

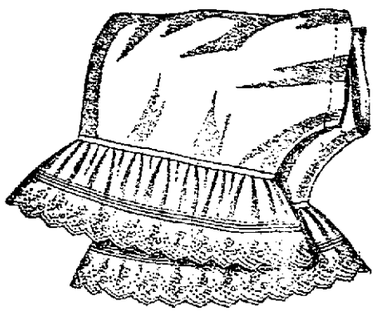
PHILIP LOEW, Executor.



The Six Days' Sale

.....OF.....

Ladies' and Children's



MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

Started right off on schedule time. It will not close until next Saturday night, thus giving our patrons an entire week of extraordinary opportunity.

Special Interest also Centers in the Cloak Room This Week.

In addition to an unusually large selection of regular Suits, Jackets and Skirts, we have just placed on exhibition a single invoice of one hundred Sample Separate Skirts, bought at a big discount from the regular prices. They range from 75c up to $10.00. Come and see them at once.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AMERICANS ABROAD

Army Beef Scandals are Not Unknown in France.

FUTURE OF FOREIGN TRADE

Chicago Already Supplies Most of the "Yorkshire Hams" that are Sold in Europe- American News Loses Point in Condensation.

MARSEILLES, Feb 12.—From the standpoint of an American in Europe it seems doubly a pity that the discussion of the quality of beef served to the army should have been raised in such a way as to cloud the fair reputation of all the meat products of the United States, so rapidly growing in favor in Europe. Some bad meat may have been accidentally provided, and good meat may have been improperly used—both are contingencies likely in the course of business events and need not involve the conduct of a whole industry. Such accidents occur in other countries, and have very recently in France, where care for the physical well being of the troops is a matter of first consideration. A few weeks ago several soldiers died in a country garrison and many others were made ill from eating canned meat. An inquiry and debate followed in parliament, and the minister of war explained at some length that with every regard for the quality of the meat and manner of preservation, poisonous germs were liable to get in, and that scientific investigations by experts employed by the government had failed to satisfactorily account for the causes. All that could be done in the light of existing knowledge was to continue to exercise great care and to make contracts with French manufacturers only whose work could be minutely inspected.

Almost every dealer in "charcuterie" in France has his shelves filled with cans of Chicago meat products, and buyers like them because they are good and cheap; American hams and sausages are not often sold as such, although not less frequently exposed for sale. Honest and inoffensive Chicago hams go over the counters here as "Prime Yorkshire," and more "Yorkshire hams" are sold the world over than all Yorkshire could produce if every man, woman and child in that English county were in the pork growing trade. These American hams are in fact received in England, in many cases, and re-smoked by a British process that is supposed to commend itself to foreign trade, but they are none the less American for that. With sausage or "saucisson" the story is much the same. The American article is to a large extent an imitation of the German or French sausage, different in color, material and flavor from ordinary American sausage, and much better and more wholesome than the product it undertakes to imitate. Hence it is that if one pricks the skin of the attractive "Arles" or "Tarascon sausages," sold as such, he finds that it is also of Chicago origin.

The future of our foreign trade in food products seems to be one of unlimited possibilities, the development of which depends only upon the maintenance of an already established standard of excellence. Naturally a hue and cry against these articles of export, raised by our own people, secures a more serious reception here than it does at home. European peoples are conservative at best, and prejudices against new things are likely to stick fast. There is a tendency here, too, to take newspaper articles for gospel and act accordingly; not that the press of Europe is, generally speaking, more candid and sincere than our own, but because over here any article in print somehow acquires a halo that our people generally penetrate in their determination to strike a balance and get the truth. The influence of the foreign, and especially the French newspapers, depends, also, to an important extent, upon their size. The leading paper here, for example, is one-half as large as THE INDEPENDENT. Necessarily the news is condensed, and when an item which originally occupied columns and even pages, day after day, in the American papers, is reduced to a few lines in France, some of the facts are likely to suffer. For example, when the recent election involved the success of Colonel Roosevelt, the return of a Republican Congress, and a political revolution in the Senate, facts which filled the home press, the chief newspaper of Marseilles was satisfied to say "One named Roosevelt has been appointed governor of the province of New York."

The development of American commerce in Europe is one of the most remarkable peaceful events in the world's history, the full significance of which is yet unknown. I now have in mind a certain Mediterranean steamship service that came into existence but many years ago in order to carry European fruit to the United States, and is now bringing United States fruit to Europe. A few weeks ago I sailed from Gibraltar to Genoa on a ship freighted with American pig iron, and a little later traveled with a Pittsburg man successfully selling American steel to the hardware dealers of the old world. Last year three and four ships a week sailed from this port for the United States, with so little outgoing cargo as to weaken freight tariffs, but returning with holds bulging with American productions. Within recent months attention was called to an opportunity to place American coal in this market, and now advices come to hand that American coal is on its way.

These results follow from the simple laws of business, and there is no sentiment about them. In fact, there is a strong sentiment against them. The theory of protection goes to an extreme in France unheard of in the United States. It is in the minds and hearts of French statesmen to so perfect and develop the French colonies as to make the nation commercially independent of all the rest of the world. The newspapers have only ceased talking about the policy of exclusion said to have been adopted in Madagascar, whereby British fabrics must be eventually driven out in favor of French made goods. Germany is scarcely less determined to buy no more than she must, and so goes it all along the line. The world-wide rule with only the British exception to prove it, is to hold the home market at all hazards. The duty of the United States is obvious. We have already the best home market in the world. Let us maintain friendly commercial relations everywhere, sell our raw and manufactured products where we can and while we can, but bearing in mind that our customers come to us only because they see their own advantage in so doing.

That advantage ceases when the foreign buyer learns that he can supply himself, and when he makes this discovery his government is more likely than not to lend its encouragement. This is a present menace in the case of leather. American tanners make the finest qualities of leather in the world. They have learned this art partly because modern machinery has assisted them and partly because American consumers demand and secure the best and cheapest shoes in the world. After supplying our own needs we ship leather in large quantities to Europe. The raw goat skins come, in the first place, from Marseilles. They arrive here from Spain, Africa, Austria, Greece and Italy, and are trans-shipped to the United States. They are admitted duty free, and the imports last year from this city amounted in value to one million dollars. Curiously, too, they ship from here cow hair and hide clippings which are often thrown away in the United States, but which, by means of labor paid forty cents a day, can be forwarded profitably from Europe. These same hides are not infrequently received again in Europe by the very men who forwarded them, in the form of tanned leather, and sold in the matket.

The Germans have noted these facts, and I see by a very interesting report which Consul General Mason, of Berlin, has lately prepared, that Germans are building tanneries, buying American machinery, hiring American tanners, and hope to make their own leather from the European skins. It may be our good fortune to hold on to our leather trade in the form of American shoes, or more highly perfected tanning processes, but whether we do or not, the facts stated by Consul General Mason show that American retention of foreign markets simply hangs upon a good many contingencies and that the home market is our only sure reliance for all time to come.

What is true of leather is measurably true of cotton seed oil. The latter, however, being a raw product which Europe must import or for which a substitute must be provided, is likely to retain its hold on the market. Until cotton oil came to be produced in exportable quantities, the French manufacturers used oils pressed from oleaginous nuts, generally arachides, or what we call peanuts. As time went on an important oil crushing industry developed in this country, and it has received a severe blow by the arrival, annually, of millions of barrels of American oil. The battle is now on to determine whether the American oils shall not be taxed at a higher rate, in order to permit the local crushing industry to revive. Fortunately for the American exporters, there are other French industries which desire to receive American oil as sincerely as the crushers would like to exclude it, and consequently the danger of an increased duty is minimized.

Foreigners themselves are just beginning to realize how great and strong, commercially, the United States has become. Indeed, sometimes there is a laughable want of knowledge about our country's geography and population. Not very long ago a troubled wife came to me to say that her husband had gone somewhere in the United States, and in order to find him she had determined to write letters of inquiry to all the mayors of American towns if I would kindly give her a list of such towns. It was explained to her that the United States contained many cities and that her project was perhaps greater than she had contemplated, but she held firm and a copy of the postal directory was brought out. This is a fat volume of a thousand pages, more or less, and contains the name of every postoffice in the United States. The poor woman looked over it, smiled rather sadly, and said she guessed she would not bother about the list that day. "The United States," said she, "is bigger than I supposed." R. P. S.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Amount Raised by the M. E. Church on Sunday.

FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Plans for Its Establishment are Explained by Dr. Wesley Hill and ex-Governor Foster—The Ohio Hall of Government to Cost $400,000.

Over one thousand dollars was raised by the congregation of the First M. E. church on Sunday towards the amount necessary for the building of the Ohio Hall of Government, one of the twenty-six buildings to be included in the American University at Washington, the entire plan of which has already been given in THE INDEPENDENT. The Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D. D, of Fostoria, preached in the morning to a large congregation, to which he unfolded the plan of this gigantic educational movement. According to the plan, the various states are to erect buildings, and Ohio will build the Hall of Government at a cost of $400,000. At the close of the sermon blank forms were distributed by the ushers to be filled in and signed by each person desiring to contribute to the fund, the amount designated to be paid in three equal installments, beginning with July 1, 1899, and credited to the Twentieth Century Thank Offering called for by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. The collection at this service exceeded $700.

At the evening service it was expected that Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who is considered one of the most eloquent preachers in the Methodist church, would occupy the pulpit. Bishop Fowler, however, after preaching in Canton in the morning, became very unwell and was unable to keep his Massillon appointment. Although there was great disappointment on this account, another able sermon from the Rev. Dr. Hill served in a measure as a compensation. Dr. Hill spoke of the civilizing influences of the Methodist church, the energy and enterprise of its supporters and also gave a brief sketch of the work of the committee who are canvassing the state in the interest of the university. The Hon. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio, an ardent supporter of the scheme, also made an eloquent address in which he described the proposed site of the university and the important place it is to occupy among the already magnificently equipped colleges and universities of America. At the close of this service the blank forms were again distributed, resulting in the collection of $300.

The Rev. John I. Wilson, pastor of the church expressed much surprise and gratification at the result of the appeal to his congregation. "I hardly expected that more than $500 would be raised," said Mr. Wilson to a representative of THE INDEPENDENT, "as the people have built two fine churches within a comparatively recent time, and have had other urgent claims upon their bounty. Dr. Hill returned to Canton on Sunday night. Ex-governor Foster spent the night in Massillon and on Monday was the guest of Dr. A. B. Richardson, at the Massillon state hospital.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Eighty-seven Applicants Examined at the Last Meeting.

The following questions were propounded to the applicants, eighty seven in number, at the teachers' examination held in Canton on Saturday, March 4:

ARITHMETIC.

A drover bought a certain number of horses for $2850. If he had bought 13 more, at $12 more each, they would have cost $4956. How many did he buy?

Which is the better rate per cent. of profit, 35 per cent. of the cost or 30 per cent. of the selling price? How much?

If the ore from a mine yields 3-80 per cent. pure gold, how many long tons of ore must be taken to obtain 7 pounds (Troy) of gold?

If $10000 worth of 3½ per cent. bonds are sold at 65, and the proceeds invested in 8 per cent. bonds at 130, find the increase or decrease in income.

A spherical shot 6 inches in diameter is melted and cast into a cylinder 3 inches in diameter. How high is the cylinder?

A bushel measure and a pint measure are of the same shape. Find the ratio of their heights, also, of the area of their bases.

A and B engaged to do a piece of work for $385. A worked ⅔ as many days as B, plus 5 days, and received $175. How many days did each work?

I wish to raise $550 by having my note discounted at a Canton bank for 75 days at 6 per cent. What must be the face of the note?

HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Name the periods into which United States history is usually divided, and give the extreme dates of each.

What capitals has the United States had under the present constitution? When? What capitals has Ohio had? When?

Write the preamble to the constitution of the United States.

How may the constitutions of the United States be amended?

What territory have we acquired from Spain, at different times? How and when?

What is the situation in the Philippines at present?

What were some of the causes that led to the rapid settlement of the United States?

Name three living American authors, three statesmen, and four prominent educators.

PHYSIOLOGY.

What is cortex of the brain?

Which way does the nervous impulse travel in the motor nerve fibers?

What is the function of the periosteum?

What is reflex action?

Describe the structure of the middle ear.

Explain these terms—dentine, chyle, bronchitis.

Mention three classes of food.

What practical results should come from teaching physiology?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What is compulsory education?

At what age may a boy quit school to go to work?

When may a girl quit?

What is meant by suspension from school?

Who may suspend?

What are incorrigible pupils? What is legal punishment of incorrigibles?

Who is the State Commissioner of Common Schools?

Who is Wm. T. Harris?

What book or books have you read on teaching?

Name something learned from one of them.

GEOGRAPHY.

Bound the county and township in which you live.

How wide is each mathematical zone? Why?

(a) What is meant by the Eastern Hemisphere?

(b) Locate four cities in Europe.

(a) What is the general law of climate?

(b) Name some conditions that modify it.

Name all the bodies of water in their order from Baffin bay to the Isthmus of Panama.

What direction is Canton, Ohio, from Manila?

What can you say of Porto Rico?

Locate the following: Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Niagara Falls and Luzon.

Name the chief exports of Chicago, of Havana, of Cincinnati, of Yokohama and of New Orleans.

GRAMMAR.

Write one sentence containing a participial and an infinitive phrase.

Write one sentence containing two verbs, one in the progressive and the other in the passive form.

Write a sentence containing a direct and an indirect object.

What is the value of parsing?

Distinguish in the meaning of the terms element and modifier.

What is meant by the syntax of a word?

How do you teach punctuation?

Diagram: While he was absorbed in these reflections, suddenly his attention was attracted by a spider, hanging at the end of a thread.

WILLOW GROWING.

There is a Growing Demand in This Country.

The growing of willow for weaving has been most favorably reported on by the department of agriculture, and promises to become an important industry in the United States. It is stated that a return of not less than from 20 to 30 per cent. can be secured on money invested in planting the kind of willow suitable for basket-making, and hundreds of thousands of acres can be utilized in this way that are worthless for anything else. Of the 250 known species of willow, but few have been found to have any economic value. A good basket willow should yield many slender rods without branching. The rods should be soft and pliable, and of a white color when peeled, and the stocks must be vigorous enough to bear well for a long period of years.

The kind most successfully grown in this country is the red osier, which is of German orgin.

The American manufacture of willow-ware, though yet very limited, has been slowly growing for several years. One of is principle centers is the district around Syracuse, N. Y., where the manufacture of salt is carried on largely in the summer, employing a large number of men who fill in their winter with basket weaving. The census of 1890 shows that there were then in the United States 403 willowware establishments, with a capital of $2,700,000, employing 3,732 persons, paying annually the sum of $1,269,000 for wages, and producing 3,633,600 worth of manufactured ware. The value of raw material consumed was $1,398,500—an increase of 61 per cent. over that of 1880. In England, the plantations of willow for baskets are usually on the banks of rivers and streams. In some rivers many small islands are entirely covered with the trees.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Bees of the Philippines.

There is one race inhabiting the Philippines which will be a welcome addition to American citizenship and immigrants of this tribe will be given every facility to go into business in this country. They will even be furnished shops and dwelling houses and raw material in any amount free of charge. More than this, if by any accident they do not make enough to live on they will be housed and fed free of charge until such time as business improves, when they will be allowed to pay their debts in the surplus which they cannot by any possible means make use of.

This tribe is apis dorsata, the other name being the giant bee of India. Of late years we have heard much of this family of bees, but failure has followed every effort to induce them into this country, until now the agricultural department proposes to take up the work and bring swarms here as soon as possible.

Apis dorsata is found throughout the Orient, but the largest of the family lives in the Philippine Islands and is a source of great profit to many of their inhabitants. It is nearly one-half larger than the common Italian bee and builds combs heavy with honey wax five or six times as large as those built by our native bees.

In addition to the enormous manufacturing capacity of this giant bee it will bring into use some of the richest honey-bearing plants of the United States, the nectar of which now remains ungathered. This will result because the big bees have tongues nearly twice as long as those of our bees, and with these tongues they can reach the nectar deposits of plants that our bees cannot get at all.

In our red clover fields there is a marvelous store of honey. Take a clover head in full bloom and pull out the florets one by one and suck the lower end of them and an appreciable amount of nectar will be found. The quantity would amount to a treasure if our bees could secure it, but the cells are too deep and it all goes to waste except that part of it gathered by bumble bees. If it were not for the bumble bees we should not have any clover seed in this country, but with the introduction of apis dorsata we shall get the honey of the clover plant and the seed too without the aid of the bumble bees.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

MRS. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

16 lots on Chester street,	$230 to	$450
15 lots on Edwin street,	250 to	450
18 lots on Dwight street,	250 to	450
7 lots on George street,	225 to	250
13 lots on Johnson street,	200 to	275

$10 accepted as first payment, balance $5 to $10 a month according to location.

James R. Dunn,

STONE BLOCK.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY }

Burton W. Vaughn } ORDER OF SALE.
vs.
M. K Vaughn. }

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, April 8, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the Township of Tuscarawas, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as a part of eleven and thirty-six one hundredth (11 36-100) acre tract of land situated in the northwest quarter of section eleven (11) township twelve (12) and range ten (10), Stark County Ohio, and being the part set off to Mary L. Vaughn in partition of lands, in partition proceedings in Court of Common Pleas in Stark County, Ohio, in the partition of the real estate of Samuel Lyons, deceased.

Appraised at $850.00. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

J. P. Fawcett, Attorney.

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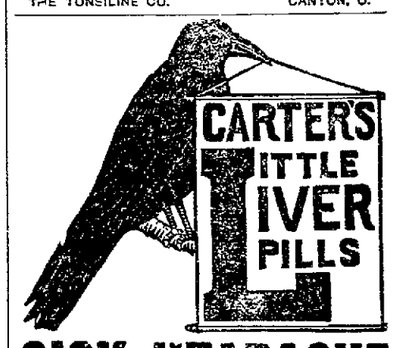

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad, and we will send you this big 325-lb. new 1899 pattern high-grade RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE, by freight C O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest Stove BARGAIN you ever saw or heard of, pay the FREIGHT AGENT our SPECIAL PRICE, **$13.00** less the $1.00 sent with order or $12 00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16½x18x11, top is 42x23; made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamentations and trimmings, extra large deep, genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamented base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. WE ISSUE A BINDING GUARANTEE with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you $25.00 for such a stove, the freight is only about $1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least $10.00. Address,

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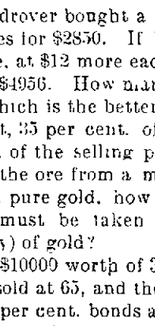

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WILL CANADA JOIN US

GROWTH OF ANNEXATION SENTIMENT IN THE DOMINION.

The Joint High Commission Adjourns Without Reaching an Agreement, but Its Work Has Strengthened the Desire For Closer Union.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The joint high commission created for the purpose of adjusting the various differences between this country and Canada appears to have agreed to disagree; at all events an adjournment has been taken until Aug. 2 without having reached an agreement upon at least one of the most important questions—that of the Alaskan boundary. There seems to be an understanding that the commission will not be reconvened in August unless in the meantime an understanding shall have been reached regarding the boundary question. The negotiations, however, have been conducted in such an

GREATER AMERICA.

amicable spirit that the bond of friendship between our people and our northern neighbors has been materially strengthened. While the political and territorial disputes between the United States and Canada may for a time remain unadjusted, there is no question but that there exists a strong undercurrent in favor of closer relations between the two countries. This sentiment is especially strong in Canada, as I learn from a well informed Canadian who is now in this city. What political form this growing friendship may ultimately take does not yet appear, but it at least reawakens interest in the old question of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

There has not, it is true, been any sudden revulsion of feeling on either side of the line. There has been no international flirtation between Washington and Ottawa, nor has Miss Canada come knocking with maiden timidity at Uncle Sam's door. But the increasing cordiality that has sprung up between the United States and the mother country, the moral support which England gave to her kin beyond the sea in the late war, the satisfactory conclusion of the Quebec conference and the new good fellowship which of late has been making Canadian statesmen feel at home in Washington have all combined to draw attention to the strangest irony of modern history. That irony lies in the existence of two nations, both speaking the same tongue and leading the same lives, with common ideas and ideals, growing up side by side, yet separated by a line that exists only in the realm of politics and imagination. Before long, it is felt, this line must disappear, and there are those students of history who hold that Canada shall yet be the link that will again bind the Anglo-Saxon in America to his motherland across the sea.

While Canadian politicians and the Canadian press are and always have been noisy enough in protesting the distastefulness of any cold blooded annexation sentiment the inarticulate Canadian public look on such a thing with a more kindly eye than Americans have been led to believe. The Canadian politician, with aspirations like those of the hero of Milton's epic, would naturally rather rule in Ottawa than serve in Washington. Notwithstanding this, however, the superficial reluctance of the Canadian to entertain any proposals of union has arisen from sentiment and not from economic considerations. Those persons who have advocated a union of the two countries have persistently ignored this less tangible but no less important factor, and the result has been that the history of the somewhat clandestine courtship of Miss Canada and Uncle Sam is a history of disaster and embarrassment.

There has been no more passionate advocate of annexation than Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto. His pleadings for such a union have been as persistent as they are passionate. For a number of years he has been pointing out that the manifest destiny of the Dominion is absorption by its great neighbor on the south of it. The numerous essays and the exhaustive study of the subject in book form which he has published from time to time are rational, lucid and convincing. Yet Professor Goldwin Smith up to the present time has found himself not only the lonely apostle of a very forlorn creed, but also the best hated man of eminence in Canada. This is simply because Professor Smith has refused to recognize those persistent and deep rooted sentiments which guide the destiny of a nation as unerringly and absolutely as do its laws, its economics and its thirst for dollars and cents. The Canadian is not attached to old world ideas, nor does he care to be involved in old world struggles, but he has his natural affection for his mother country. When Senator Chandler some time ago proposed that England "swap" Canada for the Philippine Islands, Sir James Edgar, the speaker in the Canadian house, retorted by asking why the United States should not exchange New Hampshire for Jamaica. Countries cannot be passed around like pieces of cold pie. If ever Miss Canada is to be wooed from the maternal roof, Uncle Sam must speak a softer language to her. As a daughter of the empire she has not been so ill treated that she is looking for a new home.

But while the Canadian is more or less satisfied with his present lot he is disturbed by the thought that his country has not developed as it should have done. He has seen the tide of immigration flow past his doors, and he feels there must be some reason for his paltry 5,000,000 when the country to the south of him has its 72,000,000. While there has been a dribble of European immigration to Canada's western farm lands there has been a gush of her best young blood steadily pouring over the line to the different great American cities. He realizes that the magnificent yet almost unknown resources of his country have not been exploited as such tempting fields should have been exploited. He looks with wistful astonishment at the tremendous advance being made by the United States. The result is that a more open discussion of the question is now being countenanced. Not long ago all advocates of a political union between the two countries found themselves blacklisted, blackballed and placed under a social ostracism. The man who thought of such things was called a traitor and a rebel.

But a change has come about with the altered relations that now exist between England and the United States. The Canadian jingo can no longer be applauded for pulling the tail feathers of the American eagle. It is realized that any commercial or political change that may be brought about will spring from friendship and not from either fear or force. The possibilities of such a change, however remote, are now looked upon with a less prejudiced eye.

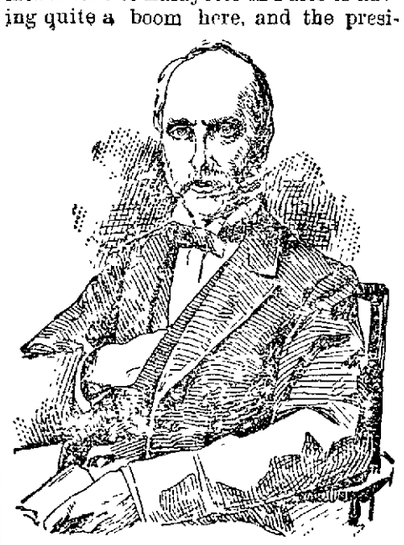
It is interesting to speculate on the power and extent of such a nation as the prophesied union of Canada and the United States would make. The united countries would comprise some 8,000,000 square miles of territory. In extent it would be almost four times the size of Russia in Europe, 37 times the size of the German empire and 66 times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Seven hundred Belgiums ranged side by side could not cover its surface. It would stretch in an unbroken line from the Arctic ocean to the torrid zone. It would hold the keys of the door between the east and west. In absolute security and assured of no European molestation it would grow in wealth and power and become in time the greatest nation in the history of the world.

One of the most historical flags of the United States has just been placed in the National museum here. It was brought to light a short time ago by a delegate to the Daughters of the American Revolution congress. Miss Ducher of Omaha, Neb., while on a visit in the state of Massachusetts. It is a flag which flew from the masthead of the Bonhomme Richard, under command of that gallant sailor, John Paul Jones, during the memorable conflict with the Serapis. It was on this occasion that Jones made one of his famous remarks. His ship had been punctured full of holes by the guns of its British antagonist, and when the English commander asked Jones if he was ready to surrender he replied, "I have not yet begun to fight." The captain of the Serapis was knighted for gallantry displayed in this fight, and in speaking of it Jones remarked, "Never mind; if I meet him again I will make him a lord."

This emblem was the first American color which was saluted on the sea by a foreign nation. It has only 12 stars in its blue field and was evidently made before Rhode Island ratified the constitution. Miss Ducher came across this flag in the possession of a woman in Massachusetts, who claims it was handed down to her by her ancestor. There are documents with the emblem which prove beyond doubt all the claims which are made. Miss Ducher persuaded the Massachusetts woman to part with the flag. It is now on exhibition in the museum, and it attracts much attention, as it is one of the most historic relics which has come into possession of the government for many years.

It is intimated that Senator McEnery's Philippine resolution comes very near expressing President McKinley's personal views, although he thinks it unwise for the government at this time to adopt any fixed policy or bind itself for the future in regard to the Philippines without obtaining fuller and more accurate knowledge of the situation, the condition and wishes of the inhabitants of the islands. He holds that they should be consulted before we determine definitely their destiny, and that under present conditions they are not able to decide for themselves.

The movement for the erection of a monument to Lafayette in Paris is having quite a boom here, and the presi-



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

dent is taking a personal interest in the matter. Already over $50,000 has been raised by the school children.

If the state of California sends to the United States senate Mr. Burns, who is one of the leading candidates, Washington will have another decidedly picturesque figure—the most picturesque we have seen since Tabor and his $1,000 nightrobes. Burns wears the loudest clothes and the biggest diamond pin and the most gorgeous neckties on the Pacific slope. He is one of the boys, and he doesn't care who knows it.

SAMUEL HUBBARD

BANEFUL HEREDITY.

SHOULD ONLY HEALTHY PEOPLE BE PERMITTED TO MARRY?

How Disease and Crime Are Transmitted From Generation to Generation—Radical Legislation Proposed In Some of the States.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Recently the question of putting a restraint upon marriages and prescribing who shall or shall not enter into such a relationship has been agitating the minds of the people in the states of Ohio and Delaware. The agitation favors securing such legislation as will prevent the marriage of persons liable to transmit the taints of disease, insanity or crime, to their progeny. Whatever may be the result of the movement it proposes attacking the evil where it can alone be done with any hope of success. If legislation such as the Ohio and Delaware agitators propose were universally

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI.

adopted throughout the country, the statistics of disease, insanity and crime would very shortly show a rapidly decreasing ratio instead of a rapidly increasing one, as at present. It is very probable, however, that such legislation will not become general—perhaps not even partial—in the near future.

Somewhat similar restraints have been placed upon marriage in Germany, but these principally apply to the sobriety and habits of the prospective husband and his ability to support a family. The right of the state to impose restrictions upon marriage, when the offspring would probably become a public charge or a menace to society, is undeniable. However the general public would regard such proscriptive legislation, it would most certainly be bitterly opposed by those who would be adversely affected by it. It has been stated that if children have any rights at all they have the right to be born healthy.

It is not consoling to reflect that a large proportion of mankind starts on the race of life very heavily handicapped. The risks which would attend life even under the most favorable auspices are obvious enough, but with the conditions prevailing the surprise is that humanity makes the good showing it does upon the stage of life.

Man, physically and mentally, may be regarded as the complex resultant of a stream of inherited tendencies. Some of those tendencies are good, others are bad, but whatever their character may be they largely predetermine the fate of the individual. The liability to contract diseases of both mind and body is frequently born with one into the world, and not only is this so, but the disease itself may be transmitted to the offspring. Fortunately the constant effort of nature is to mitigate the evil or banish it utterly from the system. Were it not so the human race would have been long ago extinct, or human life, as with the lower animals, would have become regulated not by intelligence acting wisely or unwisely, but by the force of instinctive, irresistible impulses directed by nature for the continuance of life and the various phases of its manifestation.

The tuberculous, scrofulous and other taints are often inherited from parents, and even in cases where a specific diathesis is not communicated the constitutional liability to disease generally may be. In the causation of insanity heredity plays a most important role. Professor William Pepper of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania states that heredity is responsible for 75 per cent of all cases of insanity. Dr. A. Jacobi, professor of diseases of children in the medical department of Columbia university, New York city, writes that "the same forms of mental disease occurring among adults are also seen in the young," and that in this heredity plays an important role, as does also infancy. But even in instances where the special phase of mental derangement has not been transmitted to the children from affected parents the predisposition to such ailments invariably is so. Persons inheriting such tendencies, with due care and freedom from disturbing causes, may pass through life without giving any aberrant signs, but otherwise they may be wrecked mentally by cares and worries or by calamities which could be sustained by those more sanely constituted without their minds being injuriously affected at all.

That heredity plays an almost equally important part in the production of crime is also undoubted. If I may be permitted to use a medical term in a nonmedical sense, children rarely inherit an intellectual or a moral diathesis. Piety is but seldom transmitted, and when offspring display such a trait the fact can be attributed rather to education and associations than to any natural bias in this direction. An immoral taint is more apt to be inherited than a good one, and that degree of intelligence required for supplying the physical needs of the body and perpetuating life seems to be the utmost that nature demands in the mind. This opens up a wide field for speculation.

NEIL MACDONALD.

NOTES OF THE FARM.

Do not abandon land but turn a few sheep upon

If protected from danger, fowls do not roost high.

A crop of early lambs can often be made very profitable.

Never feed sulphur to poultry when the weather is damp.

Sheep kept on wooden floors will have ill shaped hoofs.

Hens that are laying regularly should have a little extra food.

Eighteen Hundred an Ninety seven is a new early pea of promise

Dry, clean and light poultry houses are indispensible to success.

Young pullets rarely make good mothers. Old hens are better.

The laying hens should have their nests somewhat hidden form view.

Too much grease on chickens will be fatal to them, as well as to the lice.

A first early flat cabbage is catalogued under the name Early Spring.

As a rule the hens with the largest combs will prove to be the best layers

Every lamb that can be put on the market before April will pay the owner well.

The most persistent setters are cochins, brahmas, wyandottes and houdans.

Do not attempt to cover a big field with a little pile of manure. Reverse the proceedings.

Keep a lump of salt in reach of each horse. He knows when he needs it and will help himself.

Raspberries will not thrive in low wet land, but they require plenty of moisture especially at fruiting

HIDDEN BEAUTY

is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, eczema, tetter or erysipelas. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use

Heiskell's Ointment

To keep the complexion clear, fresh and beautiful, removing all minor blemishes, use constantly

HEISKELL'S SOAP.

It is soothing and healing in its effect. Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. All druggists. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 531 Commerce St., Phila.

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ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciator, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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The New Hotel Opposite SCHENLEY PARK

PITTSBURG, PA.

10 STORIES, 250 ROOMS.

FINEST IN THE COUNTRY

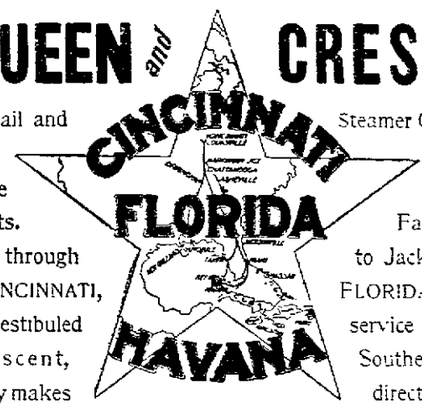
American and European Plans.

EMBHOLZ & JAMES RILEY.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

Perhaps you sometimes use a porous plaster? But do you use the best one? And do you know which the best one is? The one whose reputation covers 40 years, and whose record of cures and wonderful popularity gave birth to the scores of imitations. And which is this? Why, Allcock's—the plaster they all try to imitate, and the one you want because it cures. It cures by absorption and does not irritate the skin or cause any annoyance.

THE QUEEN and CRESCENT



Route, with its rail and Steamer Connections, from Cincinnati and the North forms the shortest line to Florida and West India points. Fast Double Daily Pullman Service through to Jacksonville. The famous CINCINNATI, FLORIDA AND HAVANA LIMITED solid vestibuled service to Florida via the Queen & Crescent, Southern Railway, and F. C. & P. Railway makes direct steamship connection on arrival at Miami (East Coast) or at Tampa (West Coast) for

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Massillon, O.

PISO'S CURE

For Consumption

Piso's Cure for Consumption is a priceless medicine for Coughs. I have within the past few weeks discovered another point in its favor, and that is: it is a SURE CURE for LA GRIPPE, if taken when the first symptoms are noticed.—W. A. HILLERMAN, No. 43 Bushnell Building, Springfield, O., Jan. 11, 1899.

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. — 25 CTS

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Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

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Chicago and North-Western Railway.

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MINERS IN SESSION.

Fourteen Delegates, Representing 898 Men.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Largest Number of Miners Represented by John Thomas, Who Has a Constituency of 140, and the Smallest by James Define, Who Has But 13.

The miners' delegates present in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall when President William Morgan called the convention to order, Wednesday morning, were: Harmon Slusser, representing the Pocock mine: Robert Legg, the East Greenville Howells mine: J. N. Davis, Woodland: John Adley, Wefler: John Thomas, Warwick: R Parks, Upper Pigeon Run: M. Evans, North Lawrence Klondike: John Palmer, Clover Hill: James Smith, Stanwood: John Jenkins, Deerfield, James Define, Navarre Standard: James Phillips, Nutwood: F. B. Welch, Drake: William Foster, Moffit. John Thomas, with a constituency of 140, represented the largest number of miners, and James Define, with 13, the smallest. The total number of miners represented was 1,039. William Fairless, a member of the executive board, was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read by Secretary R. T. Jones, and the following committees were appointed.

Rules and order—James Smith, W. R. Foster, James Define.

Credentials—William Fairless, R. Legg, J. Palmer.

Resolutions—R Parks, J. Smith, J. N. Davis.

Scale—J. Thomas, M. Evans, J. Adley, H. Slusser, J. Jenkins.

Grievances—W. R. Foster, J. Palmer, J. Define.

The afternoon session began at one o'clock. Delegates reported their instructions concerning the scale, and then the committee retired to the ante-room to prepare its reports. At 3 o'clock the committee was still out.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, March 15.—Miss Lamoreaux has returned home to Massillon, after a visit with Miss Emma Prosser.

The Misses Sadie Griffiths and Lila Aston spent Sunday with the Thomas family at Navarre.

C. H. Roderick and daughter Lottie and Annie Griffiths attended the elocution recital given at Beech Grove on Saturday evening, under the direction of Miss Carrie Thomas, and report that they were much pleased with the entertainment.

Our public schools began their spring term on Monday, after enjoying a week of vacation.

The Knights of Labor, under the direction of John W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer, are now devoting their attention towards securing the state of Indiana for the Democrats in 1900. It seems to us that this is a strange mission for an alleged labor organization to engage in, yet it verifies our prediction that the Knights of Labor have outlived their usefulness and the principles upon which the organization was founded.

The Republican primary election on Saturday was extremely quiet. Only twenty-six votes were polled, of which I. M. Stock, for township trustee, had a majority, this being the only contest on the ticket. James Ralston was nominated for assessor and John Doubledee for road supervisor.

The many friends of Geo. W. Phillips are pleased to learn that he is superintending the largest coal mine in the Cambridge district, employing 425 men.

The work at most of our coal mines is rather slack, and we hear want of orders is the direct cause.

The clay miners at our brick works made a demand for the re-instating of the fifteen per cent that was taken off of them some time ago. The demand was refused by the management, and as a result some came out on strike, while others went to work, and thus the matter rests.

In looking over our township trustees' settlement, we were very much pleased to notice the reduction in the trustees' salaries as compared with the preceding board who had worked hard to reach the maximim limit of $150 per year. But when we reached the supervisors settlement we found their salaries had advanced considerably, and we are not the least surprised why so many citizens desire the election of supervisor. This district was paid $70.50 for the supervisor's service, while another district had their work performed for $43, and yet another district presented a bill for something over $100 and the same was referred back. What has become of the Johnson Sherrick supervisor law which made the limit for services $50? It is high time that the tax payers give this matter a little attention.

DALTON NEWS.

DALTON, March 15.—Mrs. Hurrah, of Wilmot, visited over Sunday with her mother.

Miss May Thomas, who has been employed at Wm. Gallonay's residence, went to Fostoria on Monday.

Mrs. W. K. Kidd visited in Cleveland this week.

G. C. Freet, who was attending an insurance meeting in Columbus, returned home Saturday.

The work on Dr. A. Sanderson's house had to be postponed, on account of the inclement weather.

The Rev. E. K. Mechlin, of the Presbyterian church, preached for the Rev. W. H. Hubbells at the United Presbyterian church last Sunday night.

Several more new cases of measles are reported, but none are very serious.

There will be a cinetoscope exhibition in Race's hall Tuesday night showing all the pictures of the Spanish American war, Niagara Falls, Spanish bull fights and other features.

The teachers' institute held by the teachers of Sugarcreek township at Erwin's school hall, was largely attended and everyone took an earnest part in the meeting.

Thomas McDowell is putting new windows in his house.

Mrs. Martha Erwin, who has been

NEWS OF BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, March 15.—Clement Friend, who resides on the Warwick farm, will move to this place in the near future.

The old school property, which is known as the town hall, will be sold at public sale on Saturday, April 8.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stringer was held last Friday from St. Barbara's Catholic church.

On last Saturday the men who were working in a certain entry in the Wefler mine, south of this place, came in contact with a drill hole, which let the water in so fast that it was necessary to stop work in that part of the mine.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a social in the high school hall on Friday evening, March 24, which will consist of a spelling contest, open to all, after which there will be a general good time. Refreshments will be served. Everybody invited to attend.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, March 14.—Early Monday evening fire threatened to destroy the house of Frank Meiner. The flames were discovered up stairs and they had burned much clothing before any water was to be had, but the efficient work of a large bucket brigade conquered the blaze after a vigorous fight. The dwelling was badly damaged, but it is thought to be covered with insurance. A defective flue is said to have caused the fire.

During the violent wind storm of Saturday night, the large smoke stack at the Schuster brewery was blown down and badly wrecked. No other damage was done.

FROM THOMASVILLE.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 15.—[By Associated Press]—The President is enjoying his rest here. He took a long walk in the morning and a drive through the pine forests in the afternoon. He has been invited by ex-Secretary Bliss to visit Jekyl island before returning to Washington.

AGAINST THE BELL.

CLEVELAND, March 15—[By Associated Press]—Representatives of the independent telephone companies of Ohio are in session here today, to form a close association for competition with the Bell company. They propose to have long distance lines between all the leading cities of the state.

HOW IS YOUR GRIP?

Not getting along as well as you expected? That is the way grip acts when it is not taken in hand and driven out of the system at once. The poisons left by the grip germs keep right on destroying the vitality and undermining the health. You lose you appetite for food and what little you eat seems to do no good. Your nerves are unstrung, you become weak and exhausted and finally you are overpowered by some chronic disorder which takes you to an untimely grave.

Why should you let the grip run until it gets such a hold on you, when a few bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine would fix you up all right? It is the greatest nerve medicine and health restorer ever known and thousands of grip's victims are finding in it a safe and sure means of regaining lost strength and vitality.

"I found myself with a very weak stomach, and every time I tried to eat I would become nauseated, sometimes belching wind and frequently finding relief only after vomiting. My nerves became affected and I was almost blind for several months. Finally I began using Dr. Miles' Nervine, and when I had used one bottle I was greatly improved. After taking two more bottles my stomach trouble was entirely gone and I have had no return of the symptoms in over three years.

MRS. L. L. WINTERS,
Gwynneville, Ind.

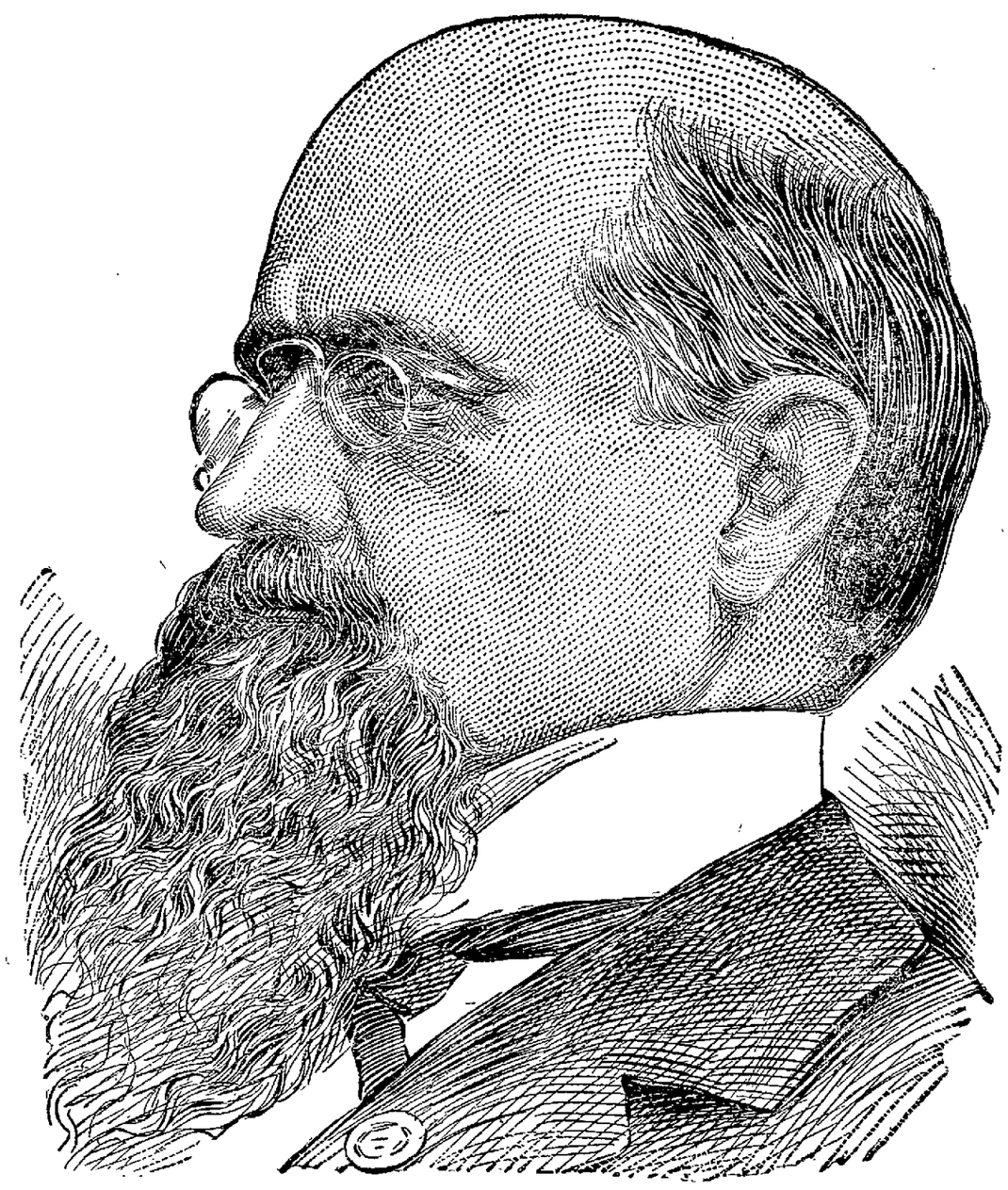
A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment for the grip, consisting of Dr. Miles' Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person sending name and address on a postal card, requesting the sample, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

"A Thrilling Night's Ride"

is the title of a very interesting illustrated story, which will be mailed free upon receipt of 2 cents postage by D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL

Gets Health in the Spring by Taking Paine's Celery Compound.



No time is so favorable as March and April for getting strong and well.

A thoroughly well person eats with relish, sleeps soundly, works with zest, and without worry from morbid anxiety as to the outcome of his efforts.

If you feel you are out of health, strength, and spirits, if you show signs of nervousness and exhaustion: if you have that feeling of lassitude that comes in the spring to those who are out of health: if your blood shows the usual signs of impurity—Paine's celery compound will run you right about-face towards health.

Enrique Guerra, the Mexican consul, has the confidence not only of his government, but of the American public. Through his intervention, many important commercial questions between the United States and Mexico have been happily adjusted.

During his long residence in this country, Mr Guerra has lived in a circle where the best possible medical treatment is always obtainable. He early discovered that in the spring, when nature seems most willing to lend its best assistance to the sick and feeble, his friends were using Paine's celery compound—the only spring medicine that physicians endorse, and intelligent families in every community have come to rely upon with confidence.

Mr. Guerra was not long in finding out the great reliance that is thus placed upon Paine's celery compound by the best informed people, and he was not slow in taking advantage of the great remedy himself. Here is his statement, unqualified, conclusive:

KANSAS CITY, March 16, 1898.

"At times, when I have been seemingly exhausted from arduous work, Paine's celery compound has been of such benefit to me that it seems now I could hardly have progressed but for it. When sleep was slow in coming and my appetite flagged, a general toning up of my system followed the use of the compound. While I am not versed in things medical, I do know a fact when I encounter it, and that Paine's celery compound helped me and gave me a feeling of new strength is a fact."

ENRIQUE GUERRA.

As spring comes on, most women and many men who lived hot-house lives during the winter, find themselves unduly fretful, unable to sleep soundly, without appetite, easily tired, frequently distressed with headache and lacking "snap" and strength—the result of poor blood and weak nerves.

To those in this condition, the thousands of testimonials from people like Mr. Guerra who have been benefited by Paine's celery compound, should be reason enough for giving this best of all spring medicines at least a trial. What it has done for others, it will do for the reader. It will purify the blood, cleanse the complexion, rejuvenate the exhausted nervous system, insure good digestion, bring on healthy sleep and restore one's strength and vitality.

No other medicine in the world ever accomplished so much, and a single trial will add another to the long list of people in every community who gratefully sound the praises of Paine's celery compound.

C. Q. B. S. T. F. X. R. A.

Do you know what above stands for? Don't try to guess. But we want you to know we sell

Honest Bicycles at Honest Prices

The Imperial and Crawford

Are Easy Running, Nicely Finished, Durable and Strong.

We sell them because we know they are the best BICYCLES made. 1899 models are now in. Call and see them at

RIDER & SNYDER,

12 East Main Street. Drug Store.

Public Sale.

On Thursday, March 30, Mrs. Louisa Baer will sell at public auction at East Greenville, one saw mill outfit, consisting of one 40-horse power stationary horizontal tubular boiler, with 18 horse power engine; double circular saw mill outfit, wood planer and matcher, buzz saw, horse power, 4-horse log wagon, 60-feet line shaft and pulleys, 30-inch chopping mill, corn sheller, etc Also dwelling house and lot. Sale to commence at one o'clock, when terms will be made known. Brenner, auctioneer. Henry Bowers, clerk.

Biddy Mulhooley, whose word is law, will be at the Armory March 17.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15 and 25c.

It is said that the soldiers who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla stood the long marches in Cuba much better than the others.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

MANILA, March 15.—[By Associated Press]—General Wheaton attacked and defeated a force of two thousand insurgents at Pasig this afternoon, inflicting a heavy loss. The Americans captured three hundred and fifty Filippinos. Many dead Filippinos are floating down the river.

If you have had the grip you need Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to the disease. Guaranteed 25 and 50c. Rider & Snyder.

GREGG'S SHORTHAND. GREGG'S SHORTHAND.

GREGG'S LIGHT-LINE SHORTHAND

The Great Stenographic revolution, Shorthand no longer difficult.

An Easy, Simple Rapid, Sensible, Modern System

It marks an epoch in the art of Briet-Writing. Every Character is taken from ordinary writing. No shading. No Position. No Failures. Few Word Signs. Vowels follow Consonants in their natural Order. Nothing taught to be unlearned

Speed for Practical Work in 8 to 12 Weeks.

Read Like Print. Speed Unlimited.

This first lesson will give you an idea of its simplicity. The other eleven just as easy as this one.

Why not learn an up-to-date system.

Canton Business College, Canton

FIRST LESSON.

CONSONANTS.

K. G.	R. L.	N. M.	T. D.

VOWELS.

Short.	ă *as in* pat	○	ĭ *as in* pit	◦
Medium. A	ä " palm	○ E	ĕ " pet	◦
Long.	ā " pain	○	ē " peep	◦

CONSONANTS. The consonants are arranged in pairs according to their affinity of sound. T and D are always struck *upwards* from the line. G is pronounced *gay*, being the hard sound as in *game, get*, and not the soft sound heard in *gem, magic*.

VOWELS. The vowels are arranged in four groups, each group consisting of three closely-related sounds which in practice are represented by the same sign. The marks which distinguish the shades of sound are only given for the purpose of enabling the writer to indicate in practice the exact vowel sounds in unfamiliar or isolated words.

RULES FOR TRACING CIRCLE VOWELS.

Joined to Curves. (1) INSIDE THE CURVE: egg, gag, ill. (2) Inside the second curve when two occur. (3) OUTSIDE ANGLE: gain, wine.

Joined to Straight Lines. (1) FORWARD—as the hands of a clock move: am, nay, at, day, name, date. (2) OUTSIDE ANGLES: clean, neat, team.

WRITING EXERCISE.

At	ăt		Talc	tāl	
Knee	nē		Rim	rĭm	
Key	kē		Deal	dēl	
Keen	kēn		Tact	tăkt	
Kick	kĭk		Treat	trēt	
Eke	ēk		Tray	trā	
Ache	āk		Deed	dēd	
Ear	ēr		Keg	kĕg	
Era	ērah		Writ	rĭt	
Get	gĕt		Make	māk	
Gate	gāt		Mean	mēn	
Near	nēr		Meet	mēt	
Neck	nĕk		Lean	lēn	
Take	tāk		Delay	d (e) lā	

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